

Defend 18 Sacramento
Syndicalism Prisoners;
Rush Funds, Protests!

WESTERN WORKER

"Soviets of Workers
Are a Higher Type of
Democracy"—Lenin

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.
[SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL]

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C. S. PROSECUTOR JURY TAMPERING EXPOSED!

MIS-LEADERS IN ATTEMPT TO END L. A. CAR STRIKE

UNION OFFICIALS AGREE
TO COMPROMISE ON
WAGE DEMANDS

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16. — Rank and file pressure has forced officials of the brotherhoods of the three transcontinental lines in this area to call a meeting for Tuesday, of the general committees of the unions to consider strike action in the event of a strike on the P. E. car lines here. Although union misleaders are dedicated to doing precisely nothing during the period of mediation, demands from the brotherhood workers have forced them to act.

Meanwhile, the officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen already have moved in the direction of a sell-out to the Pacific Electric and the National Mediation Board. They have agreed to a "compromise" wage of 62½ cents per hour, instead of holding out for the original demand of 75 cents.

* More Compromises

All other wage demands for all categories and classifications similarly have been "compromised" with the exception of workers in freight service in the harbor territory. Here the original demand is held to in order to bring these workers on a parity with similar workers on the steam roads.

D. A. McKensie, international vice-president of the brotherhood, in excusing the sell-out action, says the 62½ cent wage was accepted because in San Francisco, the Regional Labor Board recommended this wage to the Market Street Railway workers as a "reasonable figure."

* Officials "Considering"

The Pacific Electric officials were reported as "considering" the matter of the compromise wage over the week-end and their decision is expected soon. The P. E. Company repeatedly has countered with a 53½ cent wage proposal, a figure set by them nearly fifteen months ago.

The arbitration board is stalling for time, and the union fakers are giving their full cooperation. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2.)

FAKE EVIDENCE USED TO SMASH POWELL APPEAL

STOCKTON, Calif., Dec. 17.—The Superior Court has upheld the conviction of Comrade Powell on the basis of a false statement of appeal framed by Judge Breitenbacher and the prosecuting attorney.

Testimony given at the trial by the arresting officer was deliberately falsified in the appeal which was sent to the Superior Court despite objections of Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney, who demanded an opportunity to prove that the statement was false.

Powell was arrested and charged with "vagrancy" during August when he was looking for a location in which to establish a "Darcy for Governor Club" in Stockton. He was sentenced by Judge Breitenbacher to six months in jail and \$360 fine (or \$2 per day in jail), amounting to a prison term of one year. The trial was one of the most out and out frameups that has ever been staged in a California court. Powell was openly tried and convicted for his working class activity with hardly any pretense of making a legal case against him.

Although the superior court upheld the conviction and the sentence of six months, it reversed the additional sentence of \$360 fine.

The International Labor Defense calls upon all organizations and individuals to send protests to Judge Breitenbacher demanding his immediate release. Also send letters of solidarity and greeting to Comrade Powell in the City Jail, Stockton.

Workers' School Will Broadcast Review of News

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—"World News, a Weekly Marxist Review of Current Events," is the title of a radio extension course to be broadcast every Wednesday night at 6:45 p.m. over Station K.T.A.B., beginning December 26th, by the San Francisco Workers' School.

The course will be conducted by Lawrence Ross, co-editor of the Western Worker, and will cover the news that is either neglected or misrepresented by the capitalist press, such as the developments in important strikes, fascist trends, preparations for the approaching imperialist war, development of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, etc. In every case, the Communist analysis of the significant events in current history will be given.

Readers of the Western Worker are urged not only to tune in on the broadcasts themselves but to urge their friends and fellow workers to do likewise.

S. F. CAR MEN WIN PAY RISE WITH STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18. — With rank and file members of Local 1004 of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employees growing increasingly angry with weeks and months of delay, the special board of mediation last week granted Market Street Railway workers major concessions to demands made at the time of the General Strike here.

The concessions include an eight hour day, a forty-eight hour week for shop workers. Wages are increased by 25 per cent, or 12½ cents per hour. The employers will recognize the Amalgamated for purposes of collective bargaining.

* 11 Hours Split Shift
A limit of eleven hours was set as a split shift maximum, except for extra men, and time and a half for overtime for all work in excess of eight hours for platform men was granted.

Original demands made by the men were for seventy-five cents an hour, for a maximum split shift time of ten hours, recognition of the Amalgamated for fifty cents per hour "waiting" time.

The award becomes effective February 1 and will remain in force two years. No provision is made whereby the men will be sold here daily.

DEMONSTRATIONS; NATIONAL CONGRESS TO FORCE ACTION ON SOCIAL INSURANCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Mass demonstrations throughout the country are being planned on behalf of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill by the committee sponsoring the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance which is to be held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 6 and 7.

At the same time these demonstrations are taking place the presentation of the demand for the bill before the U. S. Congress on Jan. 7, will be made.

In preparation for the demonstrations, the National Committee for the congress declares in a recent statement, "resolutions should be adopted in all working class organizations endorsing the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. Special efforts should be made to get central labor bodies and the State Federation of Labor to endorse both the workers' bill and the national congress."

"Copies of the resolutions should be sent to President Roosevelt and to your congressmen and senators, demanding that they support and vote for

NEW DEMOCRAT GROUP TO FIGHT WORKING CLASS

Organization Aimed
To Keep Workers
From Struggle

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Realizing that they cannot hold the masses by merely setting up figureheads for them to vote for at election time, California Democratic leaders are weaving their supporters into a dues-paying membership divided into sections and units on a geographical basis similar, in this regard, to the structure of the Communist Party.

But the purposes of the organization are to support the Roosevelt administration, combat Communism and stifle working class struggle rather than lead it. The move is seen as an effort to combat the growing influence of the Communist Party in whose ranks the workers are able to participate directly in a practical struggle for their own interests.

The structure also provides for "Special Activity Groups" to parallel the mass organizations of the Communist Party.

The intention is to weave a net in which to trap people who are disgusted with conditions and want to do something practical to change them. It is hoped to keep them from joining the Communist Party and to sidetrack them from militant struggle for better conditions.

Sixty-five delegates from Democratic organizations and about eighty-five fraternal delegates were present at the first meeting of the "San Francisco Council of the Democratic Party of California" held on Friday, Dec. 14. Preliminary plans for the reorganization were discussed at this meeting.

The constitution of the organization includes no program of activity nor any statement of purposes aside from the fact that every member must pledge adherence to the platform of the Democratic Party of California adopted at the state convention held in Sacramento Sept. 20, 1934.

This platform advocates isolation camps for the unemployed, support of the Roosevelt New Deal and opposition to Communism.

Arizona Section C.P. Opens Headquarters

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 17.—The Arizona section of District 13 of the Communist Party has just opened a new headquarters at 16 N. First St. here.

The Western Worker, pamphlets on the class struggle and other working class literature will be sold here daily.

SF Dock Workers Strike Against Football Scabs

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Longshoremen and members of the crew of the Dollar liner President Taft walked off the pier Friday afternoon an hour before sailing time, in protest against members of the University of California football squad who scabbed during the marine strike here, and who were bound for Honolulu.

The strike lasted for nearly an hour while longshoremen and seamen lined up outside Pier 46 and booed the football players when they arrived in buses.

Bill Ingram, U. C. coach and under whose auspices the football players were shipped here to aid the Industrial Association in its attempt to break the strike, was quite upset by the demonstration of militancy. He denied that he had anything to do with the scabbing activities of his grid squad but admitted the athletes had worked as strikebreakers. It is a known fact that he used his U. C. office for recruiting scabs.

"He had every one on the first and second strings scabbing on us," one longshoreman declared.

Matson, Too Poor to Pay Living Wage, Cut \$9,500,000 "Melon"

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The huge melon of \$9,500,000 stock dividend was cut by directors of the Matson Steamship Co. it was announced today. This is the biggest in years and represents a part of the huge surplus accumulated profits of the Matson Navigation and its subsidiary company. This outfit, which claimed to be too poor to pay the longshoremen and seamen a living wage and is still waiting about the award and seeking means to evade the award by speeding up the men, has followed the custom of many other corporations which have declared extra dividends to avoid paying excess profit taxes. Since capital cost of this company is only \$27,800,000, the dividend amounts to more than 25 per cent of that.

Epic Forces Split As Two Factions Fight For Control

By HAROLD J. ASHE

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13.—With the opening session of the new state legislature still a month away, Epic forces already are split into two camps and oft-repeated warnings by Communist speakers have already been justified by the actions of leading Epicites.

One faction is led by Culbert L. Olson, successful Epic candidate for state Senator from Los Angeles county, who was also elected Democratic state chairman by the Epicpledged delegates to the Democratic state convention in Sacramento last Sept. 20.

The other faction is led by Richard S. Otto, president of the End Poverty League, Inc., wealthy real estate owner of San Luis Obispo and West Hollywood and former member of the Socialist party.

* Sinclair Backs Otto.

Olson has made the charge that the End Poverty League was in "open and general revolt" against Otto, because of his "stubborn dictatorship." Sinclair writes, from his Beverly Hills mansion, to "real" in my confidence in Richard S. Otto and to assure our loyal Epic friends that there is no revolt in the End Poverty League.

"A conspiracy exists between Olson and Hamilton J. Cotton to gain control of the Epic forces to further personal ambition," was Otto's answer to the state chairman's charges.

At this point it is well to bear in mind that Olson was selected by the Epic leaders and Epic forces. In his books, Sinclair lauds Cotton and Cotton's associates on the Democratic Committee.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 7.)

LUCKENBACH STRIKERS WIN HIGHER WAGE

Seattle Longshoremen
and Teamsters
Back Seamen

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 12.—Seamen on the Robert, Dorothy and Jacob Luckenbach, and the deck crew on the Lewis Luckenbach won an increase in wages from \$35 for ABs to \$50; from \$41 for oilers and watertenders to \$60; from \$24 to \$40 for messmen.

The crews organized their own strike committee and together with the rank and file of the International Seamen's Union and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, organized a picket line that kept the ships tied up until the company was forced to give these concessions.

The company was forced to take back the old crews and not practical any discrimination for union activity.

Any award which is made by negotiations now going on in New York is to be made retroactive for these men, if it agrees on a wage scale higher than the above.

The strike was another demonstration of the working class solidarity which enables the marine workers to stay on strike for 84 days last summer. The rank and file of the teamsters and longshoremen immediately refused to work on any Luckenbach ships or handle and cargo for them despite the fact the company offered them police protection.

The steward's departments are made up of Negro workers who stick solidly with the white workers on strike. This strike for many of the workers who came from the South was a lesson in the importance of white and Negro sticking together.

These gains were made only by the leadership of the rank and file, despite the orders of Secretary-Treasurer Oleander of the I. S. U. that the men were to go back to work and settle all grievances by arbitration, call the local fakers of the I. S. U. was ordered by telegraphic order to put union men on the job at the old scale to show the company control of their men so as to get recognition.

During the strike Weeping Andy Furuseth came by plane to tell the men to go back to work, but was unable to get his point across. In the meeting called for his "had to content himself with telling the men what happened when he used to furl the mainsail back in 1880. A member of the rank and file got up to ask him why the I. S. U. didn't call out all Luckenbach ships, but he had no more than gotten to his feet than one of the "coffee-and-bunners" officials kept around the hall shouted, "You came to listen! Nobody can ask for the floor! Only Andy speaks!"

SECOND ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HITLER, REPORT

As we go to press reports have been received of another attempt being made to assassinate Hitler. As he was driving through the streets of Berlin, it is stated, he was fired on by a woman in a taxi cab. Immediately seized and jailed, she was disclosed to be the daughter of Nazi Leader Bruelner of Silesia, whom Hitler had jailed. Knowledge that her father faced torture is believed to be the motive for the attempt on Hitler.

This is the second attempt to kill the Nazi butcher reported within two weeks. Recently when flying from Berlin, Hitler's plane was attacked by another plane, which after emptying its machine guns ineffectually, flew off and escaped.

McAllister Shown Trying To Frame-up Defense With Fake Death Threat Story

TERRORISTS IN SOVIET UNION! ARRESTED WITH BOMBS, GUNS

MOSCOW, Dec. 13.—Most of the seventy-five white guard terrorists executed throughout the Soviet Union earlier in the week were in possession of hand grenades and revolvers when rounded up, it was revealed today by the military tribunal of the Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R.

Most of the prisoners tried and executed at Minsk, capital of the White Russian Soviet Republic, had crossed the border from Poland. Other white guard terrorists had been sent in from Latvia and Finland as well as Poland, intent on carrying out the aims of counter-revolutionary groups working outside the Soviet Union in conjunction with saboteurs within the U. S. S. R.

The announcement of the evidence against these terrorists spikes once and for all the foul lies spread by the capitalist press of the world that executions were part of a "suppression campaign against dissatisfied workers."

In the meantime, questioning of Leonid Nicoliev, tool of the white guard who assassinated Comrade Sergei Kirov, has been prolonged until December 20. This is being done with the hope of exposing still further the ramifications of terrorist plots hatched abroad against the victories of socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

VETERANS ADOPT LINE OF STRUGGLE AT W.E.S.I. PARLEY

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—The highly enthusiastic and impressive National Convention of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League came to a close here late Sunday night, after reviewing the work of the W.E.S.I. since the last national convention, in September, 1932, discussing future tasks, and electing a new national committee to lead the work.

C. B. Cowan gave the main report, a thorough analysis of the veterans' movement in America, and outlined the tasks facing the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. Main stress was laid on directing its work so as to win over the mass of rank and file veterans to a real rank and file program. This means exposing to the veterans the role of the top-leadership-controlled organizations and the misleaders who try to use them against their own class brothers.

Clear Perspective
Although the convention was comparatively small, those present felt that, with the changes that have been made, and the clear perspective that the convention gave, the work of the W.E.S.I. was now being carried on in a new and more effective manner.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 8.)

STATE FIGHTS TO KEEP MOONEY BEHIND THE BARS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Once again the money interests of the state of California attempt to block the freedom of Tom Mooney.

Attorney General U. S. Webb has filed his answer to the recent order of the United States Supreme Court to show cause why Mooney should not be permitted to file a writ of habeas corpus.

Resorting to legal technicalities, Webb, in his brief report, says that "the petitioner has failed to raise a Federal question and that, subsequently, the appeal should be denied."

Disregarding, and tacitly admitting the fact that Tom Mooney was framed on perjured evidence, Webb states that although this may be true, the California court has not, as Mooney's appeal contends, lost its jurisdiction in the case.

The U. S. Supreme Court will now be forced to pass on the report submitted by Webb and up on its decision hangs the immediate future of Tom Mooney.

UNITED FRONT RALLY AGAINST C. S. LAW TO BE HELD IN S. F. DEC. '21

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The first major blow in the working class campaign to smash the foul Criminal Syndicalism law, then workers on trial in Sacramento charged with Criminal Syndicalism, will be struck here Friday, Dec. 21.

At 8 o'clock that evening, at Eagles Hall, 273 Golden Gate Ave., an anti-Criminal Syndicalism law mass rally will be held under the joint auspices of the Conference for Labor's Civil Rights, the E. P. I. C. League of San Francisco and the Democratic Open Forum.

Speakers will include Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney defending the seven workers in Sacramento; Harry Bridges, president of the San Francisco local of the International Longshoremen's Association; Ben Legere of the Sinclair Downey Labor Union Club; William Sanders, president of the Iron, Bronze and Wire Workers' Union; Wm. F. McGee of the

Lies Exposed As He Tries To Put Pals On Jury

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 15.—Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney defending the seventeen workers being tried here on framed-up charges of Criminal Syndicalism, today conclusively proved that Neil McAllister, red-baiting prosecuting attorney, is guilty of tampering with the jury.

Other outstanding facts brought out in the investigation this morning into the attempt to frame up the I. L. D. with a charge that an I. L. D. delegation had threatened the lives of two prospective jurors and McAllister, were as follows:

* High Lights.

1. McAllister was forced to admit he had a conversation with the notorious "Red" Hynes of Los Angeles shortly before the "charges" were made public.

2. McAllister admitted he knew members of the "vigilante committee," and had a woman spy on the girl defendants to see whether they conversed with women jurors during recess.

3. McAllister admitted that a Mr. Rose, the husband of one of the prospective women jurors who said she was "spoken to" by the girl defendants, is a good friend of his.

4. An assistant deputy district attorney, who also helped to organize the frame-up charge that the defense is tampering with the jury, was shown to have received gifts from Mr. Rose while his wife was in the jury box.

* Frame-Up Exploded.

The charge made yesterday that "I. L. D. members" had threatened to kill McAllister and the two jurors was exploded today by Gallagher as an evident frame-up attempt, stupidly and blunderingly built up. It collapsed of its own weight.

Court was in special session today, with jurors excluded for the purpose of investigating the absurd charge. One of the salient points brought out showed the collusion between the prosecution and Judge Lemmon, is that the judge was told about the trumped-up charge Thursday evening. This was testified to by McAllister. During the session Friday morning, Judge Lemmon had piously announced that he knew nothing of the whole affair "until fifteen minutes ago."

After testifying under cross-examination (Continued on Page 5, Col. 7.)

Pay Increases Won For Santa Maria Lettuce Workers

SANTA MARIA, Dec. 17.—Additional increases of two and one half cents per hour for vegetable packers, bringing the hourly wage scale to 65 cents per hour, were announced by the arbitration board in its decision in regard to the recent lettuce strike here.

Strong united front organization of the workers, which redoubled its energy and solidarity after the packers and field workers went back on the job, was responsible for this additional increase, as the arbitration board and the shippers knew that the men were prepared for further strike action if some gains were not made.

In an effort to split field workers from shed workers, the field workers were not given any increase over the 30¢ an hour rate at which they went back to work.

Other minor concessions in regard to working conditions were reported as being granted in the agreement, and the workers are preparing through their unions to guarantee the enforcement of these concessions and to win new ones.

Employers Order Anti-Red Drive, Higher Taxes From State Legislature

OPPOSITION GROUPS IN FARM CO-OPS URGED

Rank and File Must Not Be Under Control of Management, Farmer Writes

The Western Worker publishes below, unedited, a contribution on the role of farm co-operatives, written in response to two articles on the same subject by J. McBride, recently published.

We are glad to note that the first two articles have stimulated some discussion, and urge other small farmers to write us on this question or any other problems which they face.—(Editor.)

By ED BUNCH
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12.—It was with great interest that I read the articles on "Can Co-ops Save the Farmers?" in the Western Worker, by J. McBride.

In the head note the Western Worker expressed the hope that these articles would stimulate discussion on the co-operatives and the general problems of the small and middle farmers.

I think the author to be in error on some points. "It is quite evident that the initiative must come from within each organization independently of the existing boards of directors and management," he says. This is correct, but is followed by "The movement must not be in the nature of an opposition but rather a separate yet non-conflicting function, cooperating with management but not under control or influence of the latter."

The present boards of directors have not been elected by nor do they represent the small and middle farmers who are the majority of the membership as long as the voting power is regulated by the amount of stock or advance fund certificates. We therefore cannot cooperate with such a board or with the management employed by such a board.

The rank and file group of the San Francisco Cooks' Union, Local 44 A. F. of L. has issued a call to all members to vote for the rank and file slate for the office at the election of union officials held December 17. The rank and file platform calls for the following:

Annulment of all locals in the catering industry into one union; the organization of the unorganized and the unemployed, with concentration on big hotels and cafeterias, with no discrimination to race or creed; the expelling of unemployed members from payment of dues, or at least a substantial reduction of dues for the unemployed; the installation of a rotation system of hiring.

The rank and file group calls for the ousting of an administration trained in the policy of craft unionism and class collaboration. The following slate has been proposed:

For Secretary-Treasurer, Berthold Moser; for Business Agent, John Bernhard; for Executive Board, George Haugen; for the local joint board, Berthold Moser, Bernhard, Haugen and Moser are also being run for delegates to the Labor Council.

These candidates have been nominated out of a total of 30 vacancies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The Ornamental Iron, Bronze and Wire Workers' Union, Local 472 of the Bay Area, held a Wednesday night meeting to support the fight against the Criminal Syndicalism Law and for the defense of the 18 Sacramento defendants. Five Dollars were unanimously voted as a contribution toward the defense fund.

The Molders' Union in Sacramento has endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill—H.R. 7598—at a meeting last week, and will make every effort to elect a delegate to the National Unemployment Insurance Congress to be held in Washington, January 3, 6, and 7.

WORKERS' CHRISTMAS AFFAIR
Dancing — Entertainment
Refreshments
Special Raffle—\$25 Clothing

EQUALITY HALL
141 ALBION ST.
San Francisco

Sunday, Dec. 23
8 P. M.
Auspices Downtown Section
Communist Party
Adm. 15c; Unemployed 5c

RAISE SALES TAX, DEPORT JOBLESS DEMAND BOSSES

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16.—Openly revealing their control of state law making bodies, financiers and manufacturers met with Southern California Legislators yesterday to instruct them what they wanted put through in the next session of the Legislature. Employers represented themselves as the Economic Council of Southern California.

Harry Boyette, American Legionnaire, is speaking in cooperation with the anti-red drive being conducted by the Legion, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

"Communism is going to be suppressed in the United States," stated Boyette in his fascist threat. "In California we are going to do it by lawful methods, but unless it is stopped now it will be stopped another way."

E. V. Latham, assemblyman from Allamira, intends to introduce the following measures: an increased sales tax, not to exceed three per cent, which would net the state another \$40,000,000; a 60c ad valorem tax, netting \$65,000,000; and a personal income tax, patterned after the federal income tax, which would yield \$20,000,000.

The Governor Merriam to arrange with the National Relief Administrator Hopkins to deport unemployed families now residing in California back to the states where they came from. It was also requested that railroads be forced to prevent transient workers from riding the freights.

SERA Men Work For \$5 a Month In CCC Camps

By A Worker Correspondent
BERKELEY, Cal., Dec. 18.—According to friends of mine in "concentration camps" (a term the themselves use) the CCC is not a wholesome institution. I do much hitch-hiking and I had wondered at the change in the boys I have met, from good kids for sooty guys. Good English or even American is considered high-brow and an underworld dialect is effected.

Readers generally rotten, but better than most of them have been used to before, so they don't complain a lot. But if a fellow observes that useless work is useless, he is considered dumb. The idea is not so much to accomplish anything as to keep "busy."

In September and October, SERA men at \$5 a month, were constructing an 18-mile telephone line at Susanville. To make it look better, in case anyone became curious as to why SERA men were working for \$5 per month, the job was made a CCC camp by sending in four CCC boys.

But at least three of these were militant workers and one began teaching the men Marxism. So a small strike was called and the workers won some clothes. Then the work-teacher was sent back and the other two followed soon after.

SOCIAL INSURANCE ADDS TO SOVIET WORKERS WELFARE

Trade Union Controlled Insurance Protects Against Sickness, Old Age

The capitalist press, in an effort to quiet the growing militancy of the working class, is talking of insurance for social security, meaning some kind of unemployment or old age insurance. The discussion mainly revolves around the problem of how little they can give, and how they can make their employees pay the largest share of it. A measure that would really help the workers, such as H.R. 7598, is the last thing they want. It is interesting to compare the half-baked measures you will be asked to accept with what is done in a country where the working class runs the government, the Soviet Union.

There are three fundamental differences between insurance talked of for America, and in effect in the Soviet Union. In the first place, as there is no unemployment, there is no need for unemployment insurance. In the second place, the worker pays nothing or almost nothing for the insurance. In the third place, the disposal of the insurance funds is entirely in the hands of the trade unions, and not of the government.

Huge Increase
The number of workers covered by the Soviet insurance system has increased from 8,740,000 in 1927 to about 23,000,000 in 1934, and expenditures grew from 1,05 billion rubles to over five billion this year. Of this year's expenditures, about a third will be spent on pensions, and over a billion rubles on medical care.

Due to elimination of unemployment, money formerly spent on unemployment benefits is now spent on other benefits. Among new social insurance services are special dietetic treatment, including over-night rest homes for workers whose condition is not such as to necessitate their giving up work but who require care and treatment; nurseries, kindergartens, camps for workers' children, and stipends for students selected from the trade unions for further education in higher technical schools.

Temporary disability benefits cover sickness, accidents, care of ill members of the family, and

maternity. Women workers receive a vacation of 16 weeks for factory employees and 12 weeks for office workers for the period before and after child-birth, free hospital care, and a lump sum for the layette. Full wages are paid in all cases of temporary disability to workers employed in industrial plants, on construction jobs, in transportation and communication services, provided they have been wage-earners for three years and no less than two years in the given enterprise. Other classes of insured receive smaller benefits.

Pensions
Pensions are provided for those permanently disabled, by disease or accident; for the aged; for members of families who have lost their main source of support; and for long record of work. The amount of the pension for permanent disability is determined by the degree of disability, previous record of employment, and the industry in which the worker in question was employed, the rate ranging from 40 to 100 per cent of the former wage. The pension is highest for workers employed in the basic industries, in unhealthy occupations, and in underground work. Old-age pensions are paid to all workers attaining the age of 60 (55 for women, and 50 for those engaged in unhealthy or underground work) regardless of whether or not they have lost their ability to work, the rates ranging from 50 to 60 per cent of the former wage.

Every worker in the Soviet Union is entitled to free medical care. Over 40 per cent of the total appropriations for social insurance go for that purpose. This includes the installation of health stations and dispensaries in the large factories, and of rest homes, sanatoria, and health resorts, to which millions of workers are sent each year.

Care of Veterans
An idea of the practical workings of the system of social insurance may be gained from a study of its activities in the care and retraining of invalids. At the present time the number of persons in this category receiving

Can You Answer These Questions?

(Answers will be found on page 5.)

1. What is H. R. 7598?
2. Who is Chiang Kai-shek?
3. What is the meaning of "vertical unionism"?
4. What do the initials "U. S. S. R." stand for?
5. Who made the statement, "If it had not been for the men and women who, in the past, have had the moral courage to go to jail, we would still be in the jungles"?
6. Has a Soviet ever been set up in the United States?
7. What is the "Lumpenproletariat"?
8. What is a "fink"?
9. What was the last piece of literature read by Lenin before his death?
10. On what date did Marx and Engels write the Communist Manifesto?

Back At School



Celeste Strack, National Student League member, smilingly returns to classes on the U. C. L. A. campus, reinstated as a result of the fight put up for her by students in other universities and workers

benefits and pensions totals about 800,000. They included, primarily, persons wounded in the world and civil wars, and families of war victims.

An important field of activity is the training of invalids who are capable of some kind of work, with the aim of making them self supporting. Such training embraced 600,000 people in the five years, 1929-33. There has been created a great network of invalids' cooperatives which now includes 125,000 members working in 6,000 producing enterprises and 12,000 trading points. Hundreds of training schools for invalids for shoe-repairing, needle trades, machinists, woodworkers, etc., teach over 60,000 students.

Such a system of insurance guarantees absolute security to the Soviet worker. He is certain of a job; if he falls sick, he receives both medical care and payment for lost time, and he will receive a pension when he grows old. Nothing of the kind exists in the United States, and will not exist until the workers by their own action take over the government and run it for their own benefit.

"Stevodore" Party

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—A Christmas Eve "Stevodore" Party will be held on Monday night, December 24th, featuring entertainment by prominent members of the cast of the play "Stevodore" (soon to appear on the stage here). The party will be held at Franklin Hall, 1859 Fillmore Street.

The famous attic scene from "Stevodore", with a fine chorus of Negro singers will be presented. In addition, there will be seen one of the most intensely dramatic scenes from the play.

LAZARUS FLAYS FILIPINOS IN VICIOUS TIRADE

Liberal Judge Would Lead Mob Against the Foreign-Born

By A Worker Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The "humanitarian" and "liberal" Judge Lazarus who never misses an opportunity to display his liberalism and boost the impartiality of the capitalist courts, showed his true colors on Friday, Dec. 14th.

A Filipino worker, employed in a hotel was brought before "his honor" charged with possessing a pistol. But from the testimony of the arresting officer, it turned out that the pistol had been found in the Ladies Room and there was no proof that the Filipino worker had anything to do with it.

However, liberal Judge Lazarus, having no grounds upon which to convict the worker made a vicious attack, before a packed court room, on the Philippines and in particular, against those Filipino workers in this country. He called them "uncivilized savages," blamed them for the economic crisis, accused them of "taking away the jobs of 'good, civilized American boys'" and wound up by calling for vigilante action.

*** Calls Violence**
"Isn't there a hundred good citizens," wept this great humanitarian, "in this city who will talk up like myself and do something about it? As for myself I undertake to be the first one to form such an organization to take care of these....."

The white lawyer who was supposed to be defending the Filipino worker did not raise a word of protest throughout this shameful chauvinistic performance. On the contrary, he showed his prejudice by snickering and laughing cynically most of the time.

But Judge Lazarus showed what a demagogue he is and how quick he can change his mask to fit the occasion in the case of Fred Stone, arrested for picketing the Jeslyn Dress Shop at 788 Mission street where a strike had been called by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Forced to dismiss the case for lack of evidence, Lazarus turned "liberal" again and with a self-righteous air stated that Section 7-a of the N.R.A. "gives labor a right to belong to unions."

Workers! We must expose these racketeering judges and lawyers! We must show the workers that these filly white liberals are in reality black guards of the capitalist ruling class who together with the courts, serve to uphold and protect the exploiters of private property and profit.

DR. LEON KLEIN
DENTIST
1306 Fillmore St.
Phone Walnut 5785
San Francisco
Special Reduction For Party Members and Sympathizers

C. C. LAUNCHES SWEEPING DRIVE TO OUTLAW C. P.

BILL TO OUTLAW PARTY AIMED AT STEMMING STRUGGLE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, including some of the biggest exploiters of labor in the country, today distributed to its members throughout the country a proposal to outlaw the Communist Party.

The distribution of the proposal in order to lay the basis for a drive against all militant working class leaders, comes at a time when the Roosevelt administration had dropped its mask of being a "friend of labor," and openly heads the wage-cutting, relief-slashing drive of finance capital.

*** Anticipates Struggle.**
The "New Deal" government, working hand in glove with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, anticipates the wave of working class struggle which will greet this new attack, and takes this step to head it off by attempting to cut off its leadership, the Communist Party.

The report recommends legislation to set up within the Department of Justice a special corps of stoolpigeons and provocateurs to be sent into the Communist Party to snoop around and frame the leaders of working class struggle. The proposed measures also would make membership in the Communist Party punishable by long term imprisonment.

All workers' organizations are urged to take immediate action to protect themselves and the interests of the working class before it is too late. Resolutions and letters of protest addressed to Congressmen and Senators should flood the convening of the Congress January first.

Foreign-born workers suspected of Communist sympathies would be denied citizenship as a matter of course. That would immediately be made to apply to any foreign-born worker who is active in organizing his fellow-workers to struggle for better conditions on the job or at welfare offices.

*** Would Bar Papers.**
Realizing the tremendous role played by the Daily Worker, Western Worker and other organs of the Communist Party, the proposed measure would deny use of the mails to these publications, and others published by class struggle organizations.

These proposals tie in closely with similar measures to be proposed to the incoming Congress by the Dickstein Committee, which is supposed to be investigating Nazi activities in the U. S.

Cooks and Waiters Demand Democracy In Oakland Local

By Worker Correspondent
OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 18.—In order to have any democratic rights in our local (Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses, Local 31) you have to put a fight for them. Our President, Spooner bossed over the meetings like a dictator. Neither Robert's Rules of Order nor our by-laws mean a thing to him. If he doesn't like your looks he won't give you the floor. He won't read any correspondence until he has seen it first. If it fits in with his fakery, he reads it. If not, he throws it in the waste paper basket.

One of our brothers at the last meeting asked for the floor about a dozen times and Spooner ignored him. Finally the brother stood upon his feet and demanded the floor in such a manner that Spooner couldn't squelch him. The idea was that the brother had a piece of correspondence he wanted to read, that Spooner hadn't seen yet, but he knew that he wasn't in line with his reactionary policies. About a month ago the brother had been nominated to run for recording secretary but it was claimed that he was not eligible. The membership of 200 demanded that he write to the international president to clear up the point. He now had a letter proving his eligibility, and Spooner didn't want that letter read.

The members of Local 31 are not asleep by a long shot. They supported the brother's demands for the floor, and their increasing resistance to the railroad tactics of Mr. Spooner has him pretty worried.

Spooner opened the meeting by begging the members to have peace because Christmas is so near. A lot that means to us! Spooner gets a fat salary of \$75 a week that is squeezed out of our dues. He can afford to sing Christmas carols and be merry. What Christmas means to us is that we clean up the dirty dishes. He can have his Christmas bank. We want better working conditions and higher wages.

ORGANIZE!! A Section For Improvement of Methods

FUNCTIONS OF SECTION AND UNIT AGIT-PROPS

By the DISTRICT AGIT-PROP COMMISSION

In the past work of the various agit-prop departments there has been very much confusion as to what part they play in the general plan of work in the Party. To clear up this confusion and to help the various sections of the Party to carry out their work in this department that they may plan and carry out more effective agitation and propaganda, the following suggestions should be carefully studied and put into practice.

*** Structure of Section**
Agit-Prop Department.
In each section and sub-section throughout the district a section Agit-Prop Commission should be immediately formed. To form this group all unit agit-props and the shop paper editors should be called in to a meeting. Where the section is very large, out of the comrades present a commission of at least five should be elected and assigned to be responsible for the agit-prop work of the section. It would be better to have representatives from each unit, but where the section is very large, this is not always possible. This commission should meet regularly. In case there is a great distance between units the meetings can not be held as often as in localities where the units are closer together. In the latter the commission should meet weekly and conduct agit-prop classes.

*** Function.**
The District Agit-Prop Commission has proposed certain outlines for unit discussion, but this is not going to continue on a weekly basis. Each section should have discussions prepared to fit their own particular problems. General political discussions will

be issued every other week by the district.

It is the function of the section agit-prop to see that new members' classes are functioning and that all new members attend. The cooperation of the unit agit-props should help to make these classes real training for new Party members.

It should be the responsibility of the section agit-prop to arrange and advertise open meetings to reach workers outside the Party, with the purpose of stating the Communist position on various problems facing the working class, such as war, fascism, unemployment, etc. A plan of action in each campaign such as election, hunger march, etc., should be worked out in advance to coordinate the work of the units, uniting them for their special problems in their territory.

Section comrades should not wait for the district to send directives, but should, on their own initiative, work out new methods and ideas for reaching the broadest number of people.

Special care should be taken with shop units in giving them every assistance in getting out shop bulletins. Political and technical guidance should be given and the shop bulletin editors should meet with the agit-prop commission if possible. If not, some responsible comrade from the commission should be assigned to meet with the editorial board of the shop bulletin.

The section agit-prop must know the territory of the section in regards to location of all factories, schools, churches, mass organizations and unions, parks, etc. After such a survey, definite concentration points should be picked out for the purpose of issuing shop bulletins.

*** Technical Equipment.**
Each unit should have at least

Shop Bulletin Review

The first issue of the "Car Worker" appeared December 10, issued by a rank and file group of active members in Division No. 1004. As a beginning, the Car Worker is nearly all editorial material and very little news. This must be corrected if it is to turn into a real organ of the rank and file street car workers of the Market Street Railway. It appears that the paper was not the collective effort of a group but gotten out in a haste to start such a paper going.

We suggest that an article could have been written tracing the course of the street car men's struggles in San Francisco up to the present time. Also there are no cartoons or pictures of any kind and the makeup is extremely careless. The whole paper is filled with small paragraphs and jokes which could have been made into a regular column.

There is no worker correspondence which should have a large part in such a paper in order to be the voice of the street car workers.

Regarding technical work in the bulletin, we suggest that great care be taken to use mimeo-type stencils with the cushion sheet between the stencil and the backing. That a careful dummy be made up and that the different departments in the paper be segregated.

—M.C.
either a neighborhood bulletin, or in the case of a shop unit, a shop bulletin.

When the comrades in the units and sections realize the importance of the function of the agit-prop and thoroughly understand the structure, we will be able to go forward with greater educational work in our Party and draw in new forces to swell our ranks.

Here Is A Practical Mimeograph You Can Make Yourself..Or Buy

It is important that every unit be fully equipped to print its own bulletins. In event that a regular mimeograph machine cannot be obtained, the duplicator illustrated above is practical and efficient. It can be constructed in the unit or purchased from the District Agit-Prop Commission, 37 Grove St., San Francisco. The price is \$2.00 for a machine with a printing surface 9 1/2 x 7 inches, or \$1.50 for a surface of 5 1/2 inches.

The operation of the machine is similar to a mimeograph and it uses a mimeograph stencil. The printing is done simply by rolling the mimeograph over the paper, just as a roller blotter is used.

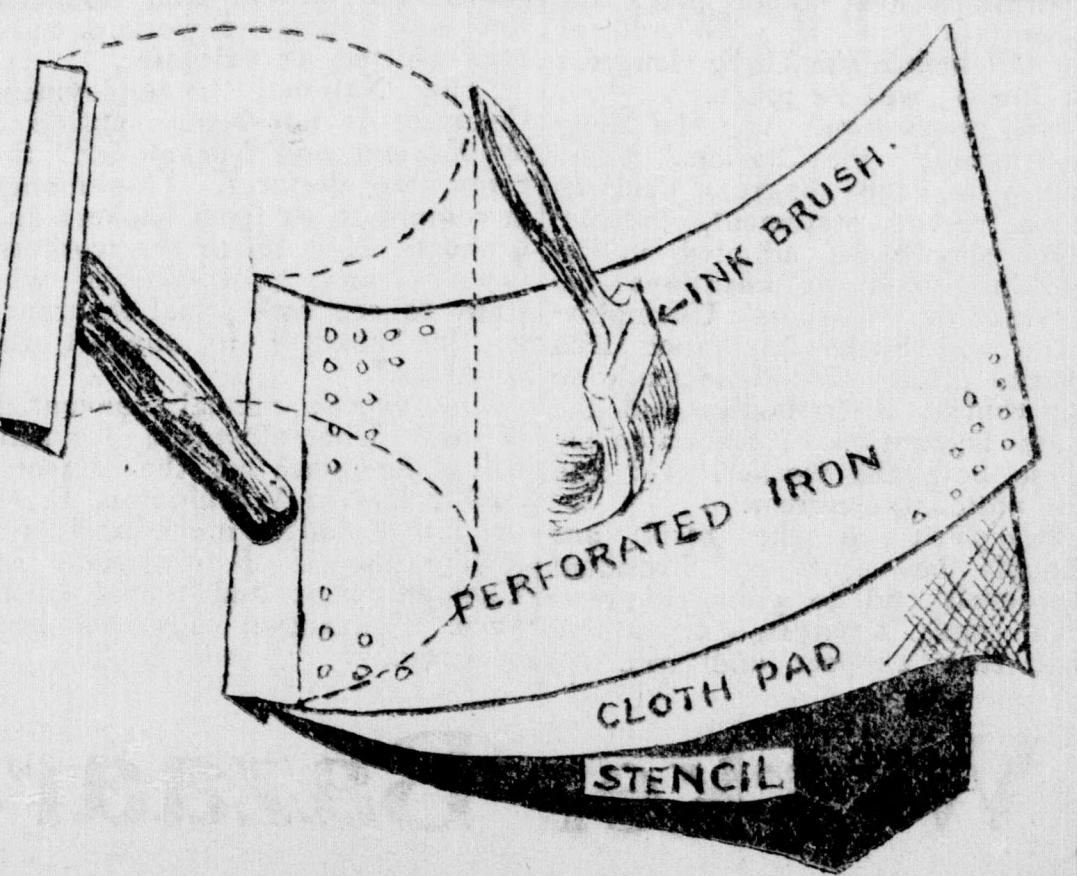
They are small and the various parts can be carried by different comrades in pockets when necessary. Because of their extreme practicality, we suggest each unit have some comrades handy with tools make one and show the rest now.

MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION ARE:
HANDLE is made of wood 9 inches long and one inch square.
METAL CROSS BAR is made from a piece of 18 gauge sheet iron 8 inches long and 1 inch wide; bend over one quarter inch at 45 degrees to form slot for end of perforated steel.

PERFORATED SPRING STEEL is 24 gauge, 11 and one half inches long and 8 inches wide; the holes are one sixteenth inch in diameter drilled or punched on one eighth inch center.

INK PAD is a piece of Canton Flannel eight inches wide and twelve and one half inches long; fold over ends of steel and sew.

CLOTH PAD
STENCIL



East of the Rockies

Union Fakers "Resign"

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Thomas Ramsey and Floyd Bossler, who misled the Auto-Lite workers in the historic strike last summer, have resigned from the United Automobile Workers' Federal Union, of which they were officials. A motion made at a recent meeting came within five votes of the two-thirds necessary for their suspension. The union has 5,000 members and is the largest in Toledo.

Begs Farmers To Support Capitalism

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.—Despite the fact that more than 50 per cent of the farmers of the country are tenants and own nothing but the clothes on their back, Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation says "the farmer should and will continue to control his instrumentalities of production." As personal proprietor and master of his unit, Kirkpatrick told Farm Bureau members in convention here, "the farmer obtains a fair return on his investment plus a reasonable profit for his enterprise." He did not explain how it comes about that the national farm debt is more than 16 billion dollars, eight and one-half billions of which are in mortgages alone.

Cigaret Makers Fight Wage Boost

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The "Big Four," largest of the cigarette producers, have refused to sign an NRA code proposed for them because the code would provide a 35-cent hourly wage for the exploited workers. The manufacturers are holding out for a 25-cent wage and at the same time want the two-for-twenty-five price provision abolished. S. Clay Williams, Reynolds Tobacco Company executive, is head of the National Industrial Relations Board which will hear disputes on this issue.

Mayor Scabs In Truck Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 14.—Mayor McNair, city police, deputies and state troopers, cooperating in an attempt to smash the strike of 300 truck drivers, members of the A. F. of L. Local 219, who walked out more than a week ago when their demands for wage increases were refused. McNair personally escorted scab trucks on Saturday and Sunday and had several strikers arrested when they booted him as a scab. Federal conciliators also are on the job in the strike-breaking attempt.

McGrady Pushes Strike "Truce"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Edward E. McGrady, well-known labor leader and Assistant Secretary of Labor, has proposed that representatives of the A. F. of L., the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers come together in a "plan" to produce the so-called "truce" entered into by A. F. of L. officials and President Roosevelt. Thus far, the "truce" in textiles meant the locking out of tens of thousands of workers.

Govt. To Buy Prison-Made Clothing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The federal government is planning to aid clothing manufacturers by purchasing all prison-made clothes in order to remove them from the market. The arrangement, if carried through, will make the government a direct, large-scale purchaser of the products of forced labor.

Three CCC Workers Killed

NORRIS, Tenn., Dec. 14.—Three inexperienced young workers, members of a local Civilian Conservation Camp, were burned to death in a fire which swept the camp barracks and surrounding territory. Scores of CCC workers, kept in government camps where they are trained to fit into the imperialist war machine, have met death due to carelessness of officials in charge of them.

Worker Suggests Measures To Win General Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Editor Western Worker: Dear Comrade—here are a few ideas of mine on how to make a successful General Strike:

1. A vote YES on strike must be followed up with a vote to elect at least 25 rank and file union members on the strike committee.
2. To make sure only those members who voted YES for strike be elected on strike committee.
3. General Strike Convention—Elect a local department of nine, a permit department of nine, a food department of nine and make sure that the above committees are competent.

* Call Out Press

4. Call out the press and the newsboys off the streets.
5. Call out the radio, telephone and telegraph.
6. Five delegates from each strike committee to be seated in strike convention.
7. Only the Labor Press to be permitted to come out.
8. General Strike time must be set by strike committee within 24 to 48 hours; mass meets to be held all over the city to keep the members informed of latest developments.
9. See that the leaders have a bodyguard at all times.
10. The strike convention must be in session every day. No holidays.
11. See that there is no settlement until ALL UNIONS are dealt with.
12. Keep the capitalist newspaper reporters away from the convention hall at all times. The newspapers helped to break the last General Strike.
13. See that the committee meetings are held at different halls and that there are no DICTATORIALS in the meetings halls. Committee members should keep their mouths shut when on the street as there might be stool-pigeons in their midst. Remember that the enemies have brains—don't underestimate them or they will outsmart us. Half of the so-called "labor leaders" are fakers and are working hand in hand with the enemy. Remember the Industrial Association is merely the outpost of the struggle, the general staff are the BANKERS and BIG INDUSTRIALISTS and all orders come from their headquarters. It is the WORKER vs. CAPITALISM.

The above are just a few of the highlights on how to carry out a successful General Strike.

Rubber Workers Aid Striking L A Carmen

MAYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 13.—Two hundred and fifty rubber workers gathered in the American Legion Hall here last Sunday morning at a meeting called by the Central Rubber Workers' Council to support the street car strike.

Three rubber workers' locals were represented at the meeting. Thirty-eight new members joined the Goodrich local and the Firestone and Goodyear locals also recruited new members.

Tony Entenza, defense counsel for the striking car men, and others addressed the meeting. After the sum of \$31.54 was raised, the enthusiastic workers decided to hold a similar meeting every week for the duration of the strike.

—A Rubber Worker.

Bill Dunne Exposes Hearst Attacks

AN OPEN LETTER TO WILLIAM R. HEARST

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

William Randolph Hearst At Your Fortress, Castle and 250,000 Acre Feudal Estate of San Simeon—Guarded by Your Private Army and Your Fleet of Armed Motor Boats:

"Oh, it is wonderful to have a tyrant's power, But it is shameful to use it like a tyrant."

Greetings: You brought your campaign of slander and provocation against Communists and all other people who resist and resist the coolie level of living to which the working population of this country is being driven by you, the 46 multimillionaires and billionaires for whom you speak, and by the Roosevelt administration, to a climax on Sunday, Dec. 9th.

You wrote and had published in your papers an editorial headed "Number One Public Enemies," in which you described Communists as "more dangerous than the criminals, more demoralizing than the imbeciles—and partaking of the dull and degenerate qualities of both."

It is a basic Anglo-Saxon principle that a complainant "must come into court with clean hands." Perhaps from your boyhood days, you may have some dim remembrance of this principle.

You, of all people, judged by this one principle alone, cannot qualify as a complainant against Communists, the Communist Party and Communism or against any other section or organization of workers and their allies.

* Why You Hate Communists

You hate Communists. You endeavor to convince people that Communists are mostly "aliens" of a bestial type. You try to arouse popular indignation that will furnish the background for police raids and fascist terrorism against them—as you did during the Bay Counties general strike which you substantially improved in wages, working conditions and union organization for the longshoremen, seamen and other maritime workers in spite of you and your labor-hating sheets.

You hate us because our Party and its press is the only force in the country today which clearly exposes your drive toward war and a fascist dictatorship and organizes the working population against it.

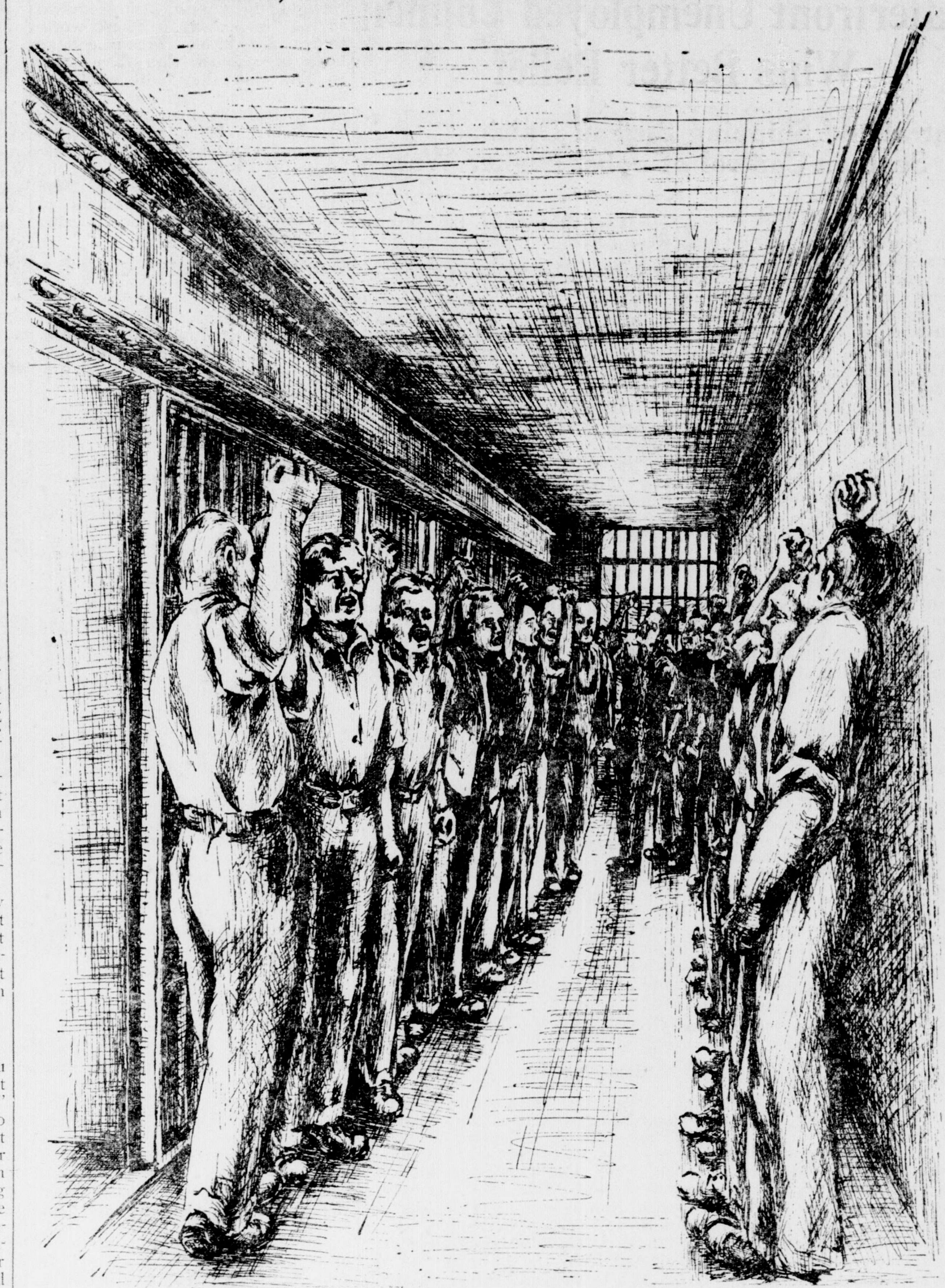
When you, you of all people, started the campaign for "clean films," with your usual allies—the puritanical Protestant clergy and the Roman Catholic hierarchy—the Communist press exposed it as a long step toward censorship of all films showing the slightest sympathy for organized labor and the working class revolutionary movement. We did not have to wait long for confirmation from your own press!

* Truth In Movies On Friday, November 30, your papers said editorially, after the usual hypocritical slap at "indecent films":

"In fact there is little or no objection to be made nowadays as to the moral character of the films." (William Randolph Hearst as an arbiter of morals!) However, a new and equally serious fault is developing.

The objectionable feature of some recent films is their Communist character. If motion pictures are to be used for Commu-

"Arise, Ye Prisoners of Starvation—"



The Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism prisoners sing The International. A drawing by one of the defendants, Mike Plesh.

nist propaganda, it will not be long before the American government will have to step in to censor and suppress such propaganda and directly to supervise the film companies—on a patriotic American basis."

"The Hearst Papers may stimulate the government to take action."

"Subversive and seditious Communist radicalism calls for a direct action by a patriotic government."

"However, it is to be hoped that the producers have learned something from the storm of films, and will not bring down upon their heads the greater disaster which may result from unfurling the RED FLAG OF RADICALISM." (My emphasis—W. F. D.)

This editorial is a splendid example of your ethics, business code and political methods. The implications are clear. With that pinch-penny meanness which characterizes your relations with employees—excepting those madams of the press, your high-salaried feature-writers—and with the other exception of your fabulous expenditures for the grat-

ification of your personal desires, you try with this one editorial to kill six birds with one stone:

* Anti-Semitic Club.

First, the film companies being owned mainly by rich Jews, you are warning them that Hearst papers will not find it difficult to duplicate in this country the effect that the Jews are the chief backers of Communism. Second, you are threatening them with a boycott of any picture which shows the slightest sign of telling the truth about the terrible conditions of millions of American workers and their families, of telling the truth about the Soviet Union or about the Communists and their activities in this country.

Third, you are threatening the film firms with government censorship—although you yelp loudly about "freedom of the press," meaning, of course, complete freedom for your papers to pour out the daily deluge of poison.

Fourth, as always, in this editorial you cater to the lowest forms of ignorance and prejudice.

Fifth, you are notifying the film companies that now is a good time to increase their advertising

appropriations for the Hearst papers, or else—a polite method of blackmail, to put it mildly.

Sixth, and this is the most important political conclusion, you have taken another step in your campaign for the outlawing of the Communist Party as the usual preliminary to a new attack on the organized labor movement, wages and working conditions, and on the living standards of the whole working class, employed and unemployed.

This method has been sanctified by custom in the strategy board of the class for which you speak—the class whose system and whose greed brought on the present crisis. It was the method followed in 1919-20 when the post-war open shop drive got under way. It was the method followed in 1922 when the open shop drive was extended to the railway shop craft unions. It was the method followed in 1923-24 when you, the rest of the employers' press and the government, aided by servile labor officials, foisted the "labor-management cooperation" plan—efficiency unionism—on the organized labor movement and retarded it for years.

Foreign News Briefs

Italians Bomb Colonials

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia, Dec. 18.—Italian imperialism has bared its teeth again in new bombing attacks upon colonial workers in towns here. A recent report says Italian aviators bombed the town of Ado. Abyssinian workers are attempting to break the chains that bind them to their exploiters, the capitalists who, in cooperation with Mussolini, are responsible for the miserable conditions under which the Abyssinian natives are forced to live.

Nazi Purge Planned

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The decree of the Nazi minister of propaganda, Goebbels, forbidding the Nazi Party to hold demonstrations without his permission, bears witness to the increasing bitterness of the strife within the fascist leadership and Nazi organizations. It is reported here that in view of this increasing strife, Germany is on the threshold of a new "purge" in which the security of Goebbels' position may be threatened.

Mussolini Seizes Funds For War

ROME, Dec. 18.—The seizure of all external credits as an effort to bolster up Italy's fast-sinking economy and as a key plan in Mussolini's scheme to raise greater funds for the war chest of fascism, was contained in a series of stringent measures issued by the government last week. This will net the Italian war budget between \$240,000,000 and \$480,000,000, it has been estimated.

Argentine Anti-War Sentiment Grows

VALPARAISO, Chile, Dec. 18.—Despite the unprecedented terror exercised by police and the sharp censorship, news has reached here that a total of 168 representatives were present at a Youth Congress Against War and Fascism held in Argentina recently. The Congress resolved with great enthusiasm to join the world movement against war and fascism. A permanent committee was elected with headquarters in Rosario.

France To Limit Wheat Production

PARIS, Dec. 14.—France, badly hit by the worldwide economic crisis which threatens capitalism, for the first time in history will limit the amount of wheat to be produced. Two bountiful wheat crops in succession has resulted in a wheat surplus which the market racketeers, unwilling to give bread to starving unemployed, are unable to dispose of at a profit.

At the same time, the minimum price to be paid the farmer, heretofore set by the government, is to be abolished. This inevitably will result in the price being lowered to the level of, or below the cost of production and will aid the profit-makers to buy cheap wheat while they tax the ultimate consumer to the utmost.

I.W.O. Calls For More Action In Drive For 75,000 Members

But you are not satisfied with censorship of films. You are demanding the closing of every avenue of popular expression—including the distribution of leaflets and handbills. Directly under the editorial quoted above you published another headed, "Handbill Abuse." It said in part:

"The city council of Los Angeles has set a good example to other large cities of the country, including San Francisco, in adopting an ordinance prohibiting the indiscriminate distribution of handbills or printed advertisements upon private premises. . . such circulars shall not be left on private property without the written consent of the owner. . . . Adoption of such an ordinance should be universal. . . . It is certain that very few residents will give the written permission to have their yards made dumping grounds of undesired circulars."

Here, first you try to hamper or prevent entirely the wide distribution of labor and political party leaflet of which the powers that be do not approve. Second, you seek to prevent the distribution of advertising circulars and thereby to increase your income from advertising.

What an altruistic savior of humanity in general and "American institutions" in particular is William Randolph Hearst!

(To be concluded.)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14.—Our campaign for recruiting new members must become the task of every member of the International Workers' Order; our goal is 75,000 members.

At the very beginning, the call by the National Executive Committee of the I. W. O. for this membership drive was taken up by our sections in Los Angeles in the right spirit. Special meetings have been called by all sections and their respective quotas set nationally, accepted by them with full confidence of going over the top. Some sections and branches have even raised their quotas above those set by the National Office.

But what is the status of this campaign so far? After two months have elapsed, leaving less than one more month for this drive, our District did not succeed as yet in recruiting even one-half of its quota. In some of the branches the recruiting of new members has not even started, and there is great danger that we will not reach our quota here in Los Angeles.

All of the members realize the importance of this campaign and in fact express their willingness to go over the top. But the main fault has been "the inactivity of the members themselves. Even some of our executive members did not do their share in following our slogan that every member bring in a new member. In short, with all our good wishes and plans but without activity, the work has not been done.

We therefore are sending out this call to every member of our District. We sincerely believe that even at this time, with good effort on the part of every member, we can still make good our quota before our District Plenum Jan. 6, 1935. The work to recruit new members is very simple. Everyone can do it—in shops, streets, and at our affairs.

Every worker can be approached. We have sections of different languages. We have Youth and Junior sections, and it does not make any difference where we recruit a member for the I. W. O.

In case you yourself cannot approach your contact, then hand in the name to your branch, city or district committee and they will do their best.

Our most important task is to activate ourselves in this campaign. Only then will we be able to really celebrate a victory on Jan. 5, 1935.

By A. OLSHANSKY, District secretary.

See The Soviet Union

Tours Arranged By WORLD TOURISTS 580 Market St., Room 345 San Francisco GARfield 7700

Jack McDonald's BOOK STORE Latest Books On Russia Also books and pamphlets for students of Communism. 65 Sixth St., San Francisco

World Events and Western Workers

By Emmett Kirby

Austrian Prisons Have Beautiful Modern Fronts and Methods of Feudal Torture; But Communists Strike and Win Freedom — Letters Smuggled Out Tell Tale of Indomitable Courage

Recently in the halls of the League of Nations one of the most vicious pieces of pretending which even this liars den has known, was prepared by Princess von Starhemberg.

There with dripping words the wife of the Austrian Fascist butcher gave a beautiful picture of the "humane" conditions accorded the prisoners in Austrian prisons. The assembled delegates, no doubt recognizing one of their own, applauded.

Schussnigg, chose the same time to give out an indignant statement that all tales of ill-treatment of Austrian prisoners were merely "atrocity stories." "Fascism is not bloody, but kindly," he said in effect. Though a constant guerrilla warfare against workers organizations, characterized by raids on homes and mass arrests, has been made by the Schussnigg government, he would have us believe that these workers are treated with the utmost kindness once they are in the hands of the police.

Indeed, he and his ilk point with pride to the Stein prison which not long since was changed to a modern building. But the modern face hides the rottenest conditions, which feudal dungeons could not match in depravity.

Every effort is made to keep secret from the rest of the world the fact that great numbers of Austrian workers who armed and fought fascism in the streets in February are in jail, thousands remain imprisoned in these foul dungeons.

those fighters from the barricades who have found refuge in the Soviet Union, are entirely at the mercy of their wardens. The officials, especially in the provinces, are laws unto themselves regarding treatment of prisoners.

Yet even then they have been unable to break the spirit of these fighters. For a time recently the release of Communist prisoners has been stopped, even though their sentences have been served. Knowing the torture their comrades had suffered and that they themselves faced by their action, nevertheless they went on hunger strike for two and a half days until they won relief for those whose time was up, and a definite term for those who were being held indefinitely, without specified sentences.

This courageous example must be matched by increasing protests from hundreds of thousands of workers in outside countries demanding their freedom.

It is extremely difficult to get news out to the world from their cells and the following two letters give a stirring picture of the spirit of these courageous workers. The letters tell their own tale:

* From a Schutzbunder In a Provincial Prison.

"Just a short and true de-

scription of the last few weeks.

We were taken into the prison. From there to a cellar which had no ventilation. Eighty-six men were forced to stay in utter darkness gasping for air, in a cell hardly measuring 6 square metres, with damp walls and a wet cold earth floor. Schutzcorps men frequently came and declared as follows: 'Josef Lang (the executioner—Ed.) is already waiting for you.' 'Whoever moves, will get a hand-grenade thrown at him,' etc. After three days, twenty men myself included were taken as we were informed 'to the gallows.' We were forced to run the gauntlet for two and a half days until they won relief for those whose time was up, and a definite term for those who were being held indefinitely, without specified sentences.

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* From a Schutzbunder In a Provincial Prison.

"Just a short and true de-

not write any better, as I am feeling very bad. . . —R."

* From the Rossauerlaende

Police Prison. "The boarders of the State Police" have to get up at five o'clock in the morning, otherwise the long day would seem too short. At seven o'clock we are given black coffee with saccharine. At twelve o'clock we get a piece of bread. Not until several days after the arrival in prison does one get some porridge made of barley, rice or lentils. At four o'clock we again receive a slice of bread and at five o'clock in the evening, some soup. There are no spoons to eat with. Eight days after arrival in prison one receives an additional piece of bread and some kind of porridge with the evening soup.

* No Charges.

"During the first fourteen days one is completely cut off from the outside world—not allowed to write, or buy anything, or see any visitors, because in the first days one is not a prisoner but is only 'detained.' No complaints are acted upon. When a prisoner finally comes before the investigators with the thought that at last he will learn of the reason for the 'detention,' the

answer is generally 'THAT IS CONFIDENTIAL.'

"If a prisoner has the 'luck' to get out of the solitary confinement cell, he is transferred to the so-called 'common' room where there are ten to twenty or more prisoners crowded together.

"As already mentioned above, we have to get up at five o'clock in the morning, wash, and clean up in a very great hurry or else the day would be too short. The inmates of one room after the other hurry to a wash-stand with four water taps. At the beginning there were also small pieces of soap there, but later these disappeared because some of the prisoners began to bring their own soap with them. A sort of huge sheet hung over a roller acts as a towel for 100 persons. The straw sacks are dragged out and piled up in the corridor and the plank beds are stacked one above the other in the room.

* Foul Conditions.

"At five o'clock in the evening the plank beds are set up and the straw sacks and covers are brought in. Now everyone would like to have his own particular sack-mattress and cover, but generally everyone gets hold of a different

one every day. The police do not care how disgusting this is, and that in this manner illness is easily spread. There is only one cup for all the inmates of one room. Every soldier on duty always has his own plate in his kit-bag but here the plates are given out anew at every meal (you get the first at hand) and then collected again afterwards.

"The plague of bugs is indescribable. The answer to our complaints is: 'You yourselves brought the bugs!' Once some kind of sanitary inspector came and established with disapproval that there were traces of bugs—but this did not harm the bugs in the least.

"The 'treatment' of invalids is conducted in the following manner: If you are ill from the navel upwards you are given aspirin; if you are ill anywhere from the navel downwards you are given castor-oil.

"All those who come here from the Supreme Court prison declare: 'I'd ten times rather be in the Supreme Court prison than in this hole here.' Here everything is done according to the model of the police. For weeks on end the prisoners are deprived of the walk; once in three weeks one gets a bath; and reading, smoking and writing is prohibited.

"But still we do not lose courage. We know that the Red Aid is at work! The bourgeoisie and their police cannot intimidate us. We remain what we were: Fighters for liberation of the proletariat!

Organized Action Wins Better Conditions For Baltimore Seamem

Left-Wing Worker Fired For Activity Against Bureaucrats

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—Fired after nine years' employment by the Angeles Furniture Company, George Driesen, active unionist, turned in vain to union officials for help when his appeal against the firing was taken to the National Labor Relations Board.

With the exception of an eight-month layoff, Driesen was employed by the Angeles company from 1925 to Nov. 1, 1934. Driesen, in presenting his case to the labor relations board, declared that he was fired because of his union activities.

He insisted that he was not fired because of any fault with his workmanship.

Joseph Ziskin, assistant manager of the Angeles Furniture Company, in replying to the charges admitted that Driesen "had always been a fine workman and that there has been no criticism of his work; that he was not discharged because of his union activities, but merely because he was not the type of man that fits in with other employees in the organization."

John Murray, leading Socialist and business manager of the union, reported that he investigated the case. He reported to the labor board that "in my opinion he was not discharged on account of his union activities but for other reasons."

George Petry, chairman of the shop committee, elaborated on Murray's vague statement by saying that Driesen "was causing considerable dissension among the employees of the company."

Driesen, who has always been close to the left-wing movement, obviously was a thorn in the side of the company, but also the union officials. So his union activities were smothered under a statement that he was creating dissension, precisely the thing that employers always object to. The board sustained the company.

Glendale Jobless Offered New 'Toy'

GLENDAL, Cal., Dec. 11.—Before this winter is over, most of Glendale's SEPA workers will be living in clover. At least such is the rosy picture held out to SEPA workers by the Alliance of Relief Beneficiaries, with headquarters at 420 W. Colorado Street.

All this will be due to the kind-hearted efforts of Col. Toy, who formerly worked for the Federal Relief Administration in Washington, D. C., and who says he was overcome by intimate contact with the suffering of the unemployed.

Toy boasts that he is a big business promoter. The unemployed can now take their meals at the Relief Beneficiaries' canteen at 809 E. Broadway and get groceries at wholesale prices, he says. Of course Toy requires that the workers pay for their groceries in advance.

Toy is going to cut out the middleman, an original idea some hundred years ago, and pass on such profits to the unemployed. What he doesn't tell the unemployed is that chain stores can sell retail for less than an independent can buy wholesale.

All "Reds" are to be thrown out of the organization by strong-arm tactics, so the officials say.

100 Lose Jobs As WP Car Shops Close

By Worker Correspondent
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 18.—On Nov. 20th the Western Pacific laid off 65 men from the car shops, leaving only six at work there. Seven workers got the late in the afternoon shop all were fired in the paint shop and several from the scrap yard. This makes a total of nearly 100 workers who have been fired from here recently.

Before this they were driving the men who were building box cars. Men who had been out of work four years were called back in May and June.

The men were asked to vote on whether they would take three or four days work a week so that more men could be employed. They voted "yes" and two days later came the mass layoffs.

Waterfront Unemployed Council Wins Better Relief

Centralized Shipping Bureau Gains Seamen Control of Jobs, Higher Wages

By B. B. JONES

Four years ago the militant seamen on the beach and sailing out of the port of Baltimore decided the time had come to make a stand against the ever-increasing exploitation by the shipowners.

These seamen were convinced that the reformist policy of the bankrupt International Seamen's Union and the Baltimore betrayal of the rank and file by the I. S. U. officials would further enslave them. These seamen knew from bitter experience that by being organized, the shipowners, inch by inch, were driving their standard of living down below that of the toiling Chinese coolie. Therefore a militant rank and file union with the correct program and the interests of the seamen at heart, was on the order of the day. And the Marine Workers' Industrial Union with its slogan of "Organize and fight on the job" became their union.

The leaders of this union were young, spirited seamen, well acquainted with the back-breaking toil on deck—or they came from down below where they had sweated blood out of their hearts tending fires and engines. All hands knew that there was a rank and file union which meant that the rank and file must hammer it, and they went at it with hammer and tongs.

Many struggles took place on board the ships which resulted in better living and working conditions and wage increases. The A. W. I. U. proved to be the only one by which the seamen could ever get three watches, decent chow, a full crew and higher pay.

The task of these militant seamen was a hard one but after four years of fighting they were able to convince all the seamen in Baltimore that better their conditions on the beach as well as on the ships, they had to organize and struggle.

The M. W. I. U. took the initiative in organizing the Waterfront Unemployed Council. This was an organization of all the seamen of Baltimore regardless of union affiliation, race, color or creed. The aim of the W. U. C. was to better the conditions ashore and break down the isolation of the ships' crews from the men on the beach. The leaders were elected from the floor, all power was in the hands of the rank and file.

The first point on the agenda was the immediate needs of the seamen. The relief officials of the Y. M. C. A. of the Seamen's Church Institute and of the city, were grating about 80 per cent of the relief funds. Rotten bread, line slop, lousy flophouses, discrimination against the Negro and foreign-born—things that throw at those who protested individually.

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"Troops Must Arm" Declares French Deputy

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Declaring that one does not face machine guns with bare breasts," Deputy Rucard speaking for the international munitions monopolists, yesterday asked the French Chamber of Deputies for an emergency appropriation of 800,000,000 francs, or about \$52,000,000 for the army.

France has just passed an all-time, record-smashing war budget and England is preparing a series of war maneuvers in the vicinity of Singapore. On top of this, the break-up of existing "arms limitations agreements" is expected almost hourly.

The entire 52 millions, Rucard said, would be spent on "indispensable equipment for modern battle, within the year." He declared the French troops "must be armed immediately, on a full fighting basis."

Like all other imperialist nations, France is prepared to spend untold millions in preparation for a war to save profits but is unwilling to give her unemployed sufficient food and clothing, although these same unemployed will be the first to bear the brunt of the suffering in the war that is being planned.

General Strike of Greek Seamen Met By New Terrorism

PIREAEUS, Greece, Dec. 16.—New outbreaks of error against militant Greek seamen have taken place here resulting in smashing of union headquarters and the mass arrest of union functionaries and rank and file members.

National legislation has been passed which makes the seamen subject to barbarous treatment and fines. So-called "qualification cards" have been introduced under the guise of "protection of the profession" but which serve the bosses in their attempts to weed out all militant seamen.

Many seamen who took part in strikes earlier this year are being deported back to Greece where they are put in chains, brought before the courts and thrown into prison on the flimsiest of pretexts.

The General Strike of October 31st, 1934, was organized as a mass protest against the fascistization of the laws relating to the marine workers.

split in the United Front—but because of lack of mass support in other ports. After all the Baltimore seamen could not fight the battle for all the seamen in all the ships.

The seamen must be rallied around this issue on a coast-wide basis.

Zlodi Bros.
Dairy Lunch & Cafeteria
87 Fourth St., cor. Leasie, S. E.

Many strikes took place and were won. Baltimore was organized and there were no scabs. Wage increases as high as \$15 per month were won. On two struck ships, the I. S. U. officials shipped the crews, the crews unloaded when they learned of the strike. Johnny Bly, an I. S. U. delegate, cried that the I. S. U. seamen were being discriminated against, but the I. S. U. rank and file signed petitions to the effect they were part and parcel of the United Front and repudiated Bly.

The C. S. B., after three months of operation, was temporarily defeated—not by terror or by a

themselves "leaders" of the working class and still urge the workers to place supreme faith in capitalistic elections.

Split on Tariff

The only exception to the general agreement of working class political parties in all states on policy and platform was the matter of the protective tariff. The Washington Association, for example, urged the "American System," and "internal improvements." The Farmers' and Mechanics' Society of Canton, Ohio, secured an agreement with the merchants of the town "not to import from other markets articles that are manufactured in our own shops." These workers and farmers were under the illusion that if the products of the home manufacturer were protected from competition his increased prosperity would be extended to the workers in his employ.

For the most part, the working men's parties were opposed to a protective tariff. They took the stand that tariff-protected manufacturers were most likely to lower wages.

In later years, the question of free trade or protective tariff was made the paramount difference between the major capitalist political parties—the Republican and the Democratic. The former, which represented the industrial capitalists of the North, made a high tariff wall its main plank; while the latter, representing the plantation owners of the South as well as the smaller industrialists of the North, adopted free trade as its distinctive platform.

During election campaigns, each of the parties painted pictures of the dire misery which would result for the working class if its particular policy were not made "the will of the people," while the real demands of the working class—such as higher wages and shorter hours, and the right to organize, strike, and picket, were not mentioned.

The emphasis put upon being a "freeman" and "the distinction" of the vote is not so difficult to understand when we see even today, in a period of the death-throes of capitalism, with the sharp development of fascist tendencies, there are those who term

the struggle for the ten-hour day and in the fight for free universal education served as an example to workers in other states who were faced with the same problems. A certain extent of the organization of working class political parties in fifteen states—from Maine to South Carolina; from New York to Indiana, Missouri and Ohio.

An association of "Mechanics and other Working Men," formed in Washington in 1830, addressed a public appeal to all other working men's organizations in the United States, inviting interchange of correspondence with the view of forming a national organization. Nothing ever came of this. For the most part the working class parties in the various states restricted their activities to holding meetings, passing resolutions and nominating candidates in city and town elections. Very often candidates nominated by working men's parties were elected. At Newark, in 1830, the entire slate nominated at a meeting of mechanics and other laboring classes was subsequently elected.

Such simple and clear statements of some of the profoundest issues which have been the subject of polemics throughout the world, are numerous in the documents and speeches here reprinted. For this, students of history owe a debt of gratitude to the authors. We would urge that everyone who wishes to more thoroughly understand the Russian Revolution, should, while keeping in mind the limitations of the book imposed by the bourgeois bias of the authors, obtain and read it immediately.

The first foundations were then being laid by the capitalist robbers for the immense concentra-

WORKERS' OPEN FORUM

Livingston, Calif., Dec. 11.
Dear Comrade:

These questions have come up several times in discussions with comrades and I would like to clear them up.

1. Is sabotage ever used by the Communist Party to force a strike or support of an existing strike?

2. Is sabotage ever used by the Communist Party to overthrow Capitalism?

3. Do anarchists propose sabotage as a means of overthrowing Capitalism?

4. What is meant by the phrase: "The means justifies the end?"

Which does the Party believe correct?

Yours comradely,
S. W.

S.W.—The Communist Party does not believe in sabotage either to force or win a strike. We do not seek to destroy the implements of production; we aim to make them the property of the working class and therefore so-called "sabotage" is not a Communist tactic. A strike, of course, cannot be "forced" by sabotage. The workers must be organized and ready to fight for better conditions. While the success of the strike depends to a large extent on the stopping of production (hitting the boss in the pocketbook), by policy is to achieve this end by mass picketing to keep scabs out. Sabotage in an effort to bring pressure to bear upon the employer is used by Syndicalists, not by Communists. Anarchist terrorists have used sabotage, and continue to advocate its use in an effort to wrest concessions from the capitalist class.

The Communist Party will lead the working class to abolish capitalism by winning a majority of the workers in support of the Communist program of revolutionary struggle. This means organization of the masses action, not sabotage.

The literal meaning of the phrase "the means justifies the end," to which you refer, is obvious. We assume you again refer to sabotage as "the means" and the emancipation of the working class as "the end." This is naturally basically false, for sabotage is not and can never serve as means to accomplish that desired end.—(L.R.)

If we failed to criticize political parties with professedly socialist aims whose programs we are convinced merely serve to confuse the working class, is it not clear that we would ourselves be contributing to such confusion?

Of course, we don't expect that sincere but misled workers in other political parties will come into the Communist Party wholesale, at this stage. But they can unite with Communist workers in struggle for specific demands, such as for unemployment insurance, without accepting in whole the program of the Communist Party. In actual struggle against the capitalist system for immediate demands they will learn from experience that the Communist program is the only one which can emancipate them.—(L.R.)

Los Angeles, Calif.
Dec. 13, 1934.
Editor, Western Worker!

Yesterday I was going to write you suggesting that you change your severe criticisms of the various organizations which hope to

GALA EVENING
—given by—
Hollywood Workers' Club and Jewish Children's School
SUNDAY, DEC. 23rd, 6 P. M.—at
HOLLYWOOD WORKERS' CENTER
1116 N. Lillian Way

A 4 IN 1 EVENT—(1) Delicious Dinner Served, 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. (2) An Entertaining Program, 8:30 to 10:30. (3) Dancing to real music. (4) Your enjoyment assured.

Admission 15c
Dinner 25c

Who Benefits From HOLC?

Home Owners Loan Corporation announced, November 13, that no more applications would be received until further notice. When this corporation was first set up, impression was given that it would function primarily for benefit of small home owners. In announcements of its wind-up, however, we get a clear picture as to who received the benefits. Chairman Felt of the HOLC admitted (New York Times, Nov. 14, 1934):

"In round figures, the HOLC has already paid out \$2,000,000,000 to take over the mortgages on about 650,000 small homes. More than 90% of this money has gone to the commercial banks, savings banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations and mortgage companies and has had the effect of strengthening their resources in a very important way. . . . About 400,000 more loans will be made in this process with the result that in a few weeks a total of \$3,000,000,000 will have been distributed—practically all of it to the lending institutions of the country."

Number of Disputes

Number of Workers Involved

Man Days Lost

Average Number of Workers Per Dispute

1927 734

1928 629

1929 903

1930 653

1931 391

1932 808

1933 1,562

1934 (8 months) 998

37,799,000

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By MICHAEL QUIN

Crime and capitalism are Siamese twins in the sideshow of history.

Of the twin freaks, crime is more honest than capitalism because at least it makes no pretense of virtue.

There is only one force capable of dealing with crime and capitalism and that is a workers' and farmers' Soviet government which will do away with both. And you cannot kill one without killing the other.

The hysterical gathering of prosperous morons that convened in Washington for the Crime Conference last week arrived at only one conclusion: more cops, more guns, bigger jails, more blood-thirsty violence.

You can no more cure crime with violence than you can cure tuberculosis with a batchet. And ignorant as these snobs are, they know it. Their decisions at the conference were sheer hysteria and belligerence.

Criminals are part of the vast human wreckage heaped up by capitalism; wreckage that the workers will some day have the task of cleaning up.

Capitalism maintains the slums of every city as a vast human cesspool essential to its functioning—or at least the mad, bloody career it chooses to call "functioning." These districts force a brutal life of poverty and distress upon people that produces criminals. These criminals will be a problem to a Soviet government. But a Soviet government is capable of cleaning up these slums and stamping out crime.

Of course we are using the word "crime" in the narrow, bourgeois sense here. There is also the crime of the capitalist exploiters which they refer to as "business."

You can be sure that ninety per cent of the machinery of violence they are setting up will be used against the working class and not against crime. Crime is too profitable for them to get rough with. Many a snob welfare worker is able to ride around in a swell limousine because of the rent her husband is collecting from red lights and gambling joints.

"Experts" delight in taking criminals apart and studying their joints and juices to see if the cause of crime cannot be found in the functioning of their bowels, the condition of their liver or whether or not their mothers sent them to Sunday School. There are monstrous volumes of idiocy written to prove the psychological cause of crime. They even have the nerve to try to analyze the poor and try to blame poverty on the fact that a destitute man's great-grandfather had a car-buncle on his shin.

It never occurs to them to put some of our pay checks under their microscopes.

I once saw a cartoon which pictured an astonished looking jury and a bewildered judge staring at a man on the witness stand who was saying, "My God, Judge! Do you think I LIKE to steal?"

There is only one agency working against crime in the United States and that is the Communist Party. It works day and night trying to reach destitute men and prevent them from becoming human wreckage. It teaches them that crime is no solution—is no way to fight an insane society that has forced them to fight it. The only way to fight it is by organization, mass protest, mass action. To indulge in crime is to share in the decay and degeneration of the upper classes.

Just Out! After Elections... What Next? How to End Starvation

A message from the Communist Party to the workers and poor farmers of California who voted for Upton Sinclair. "What Next?" is the uppermost question in their minds. This pamphlet gives the Answer.

Put a copy of this pamphlet into the hands of every worker and farmer in our state.
2c PER COPY
\$1.25 for 100, postpaid
Order from:
Western Worker Publishers
37 Grove St., San Francisco
and
Workers' Bookshop
224 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.

L. A. "Compromise"

(Continued from Page 1.)
Already, strike action by the Brotherhood has been postponed by McKensie in hopes the Mediation Board will present some plan that can be used by him as a means of preventing rank and file action.

The union officials and the Los Angeles Times are still working the anti-red angle over time and every attempt at mass action on the part of the striking workers is sabotaged.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13.—Admitting that a deadlock exists between the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Pacific Electric Railway, Dr. Wm. M. Leiserson, chairman of the national mediation board, declared that "neither side would make any concessions."

This was taken as an indication that the company will stand pat on its refusal to submit any of the demands of the Brotherhood to a board of arbitration. **Strike Again "Postponed."**

Meaning, a truce of "only a few days' duration," announced by Brotherhood officials Tuesday, remains in effect. Last Sunday the Brotherhood at a meeting voted to strike Wednesday, if the Pacific Electric did not agree to arbitration. Subsequently the officials overruled this strike decision and again postponed calling the strike.

The strikers on the Los Angeles Railway are planning vigorous protests against police brutality and gas bombing. These will be submitted either to Mayor Shaw or the police commission. **Given Third Degree.**

One striker, Herman V. Gage, was released yesterday on \$100 bail posted by the union. He had been held for three days and nights, and continuously questioned without any time to sleep. He was charged with a simple misdemeanor, and the third-degree was obviously for the purpose of intimidating him, and other strikers through him.

Union officials, notably Featherstone, are telling the workers that they will have no trouble with the police if they "behave" themselves, and police activity is designed to bear out Featherstone's declarations. What Featherstone fails to tell the strikers is that the police will use force and violence against the strikers whenever they act militantly to protect their interests.

S F CARMEN GAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

During the increased wage rate during the time of mediation nor until the agreement officially becomes effective. **Scales Graduated.** Wage scales for platform men are graduated according to length of service and the lowest rate, that for new men, is set for 32 1/2 cents per hour. The scale for bus operators and one man crews is five cents higher.

Samuel H. Kahn, president of the Market Street Railway Company and a member of the "impartial" arbitration board, hastened to file a dissenting opinion, declaring the company is unable to pay wages proposed in the settlement without increasing the fare and using one-man cars.

In making this report, Kahn clearly exposes his and the company's position in regard to the arbitration board's award, which is that the wage increase will be fought, and if unsuccessful, an attempt will be made to pass the added expense of higher wages onto the backs of workers. Failing in this an attempt will be made to force the speed-up system by adding more one-man cars at the expense of hundreds of workers fired.

Speakers:—
A. L. WIRIN, Counsel for American Civil Liberties Union.
LEO GALLAGHER, Attorney for International Labor Defense, Defending Sacramento C. S. victims.
WM. F. McGEHE, Member of the Utopian Society.
BEN LEGERE, Sinclair-Downey Labor Union Club.
HARRY BERGLES, International Longshoremen's Ass'n.
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ALBERT HOUARDY, Sacramento Defendant.
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Although the Drive does not officially open until December 31, we will begin publishing acknowledgments in the first issue of 1935. When you send in your donation write how you want it listed.

Only Two Weeks Left Until The New Year's Eve Affairs

—Have you sent a greeting to the Souvenir Journals?
—Have you donated an article for sale or raffle?
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—Is your mass organization participating in a body?

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Come To The Following Affairs To Open The Drive:

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Entertainment — Dance — Speaking — Refreshments
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DANISH HALL
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Admission 15 Cents.

Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31—

Big Western Worker Bazaar

1859 Fillmore St., San Francisco
ending with a
GALA NEW YEARS EVE AFFAIR
Music, dancing, food and prizes.

Fired To Make Way for Political Rewards

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14.—If you want to work as a day laborer on the city's Mono Basin construction project you must know a councilman, a "right" councilman.

A delegation of Mono Basin workers appeared before the City Council last Wednesday to protest against being laid off Friday, and at that time made the charge of political favoritism.

Answers TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 2:

1. House Resolution (H. R.) 7598 is the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill which was introduced in Congress on Feb. 2, 1934, by Congressman Lundeen. It provides for unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the government and employers. It represents the real demands of the working class as contrasted with the fake unemployment insurance schemes advanced by capitalist interests, which would provide a discriminatory dole financed by taxing workers' wages, and not applying to those at present unemployed.

2. Chiang Kai-shek is the head of the reactionary Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) government of China which is controlled by the foreign imperialists, chiefly America, Great Britain and France.

3. "Vertical unionism" means industrial unionism. Horizontal unionism means craft unionism. Craft unionism is the type of organization hitherto advocated by the American Federation of Labor. It divides the workers in a single industry into separate groups, which is greatly to the advantage of the employers. Industrial unionism is the type of organization advocated by the Trade Union Unity League and Communist Party. The mass rank and file demand for industrial unionism has lately forced some members of the A. F. of L. officials to withdraw their opposition. In fact, William Green is now pretending to advocate and lead the movement toward vertical unionism in order to maintain his position of false leadership.

4. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

5. Eugene V. Debs, late Socialist Party leader whose militancy made him unpopular with the official Socialist Party leadership and extremely popular with the rank and file.

6. Yes. A Soviet of workers, soldiers' and sailors' deputies was formed in Seattle, Wash., during the labor struggles which followed the World War.

7. The "Lumpenproletariat" is that part of the working class which has been thoroughly demoralized by the brutal conditions imposed by capitalism. The Communist Manifesto describes the Lumpenproletariat as: "The dangerous class, that passively rotting mass thrown off by the lowest layers of old society, may here and there be swept into the movement by a proletarian revolution; its conditions of life, however, prepare it far more for the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue." Hitler recruited a large part of his storm troops from among the Lumpenproletariat. American capitalism already utilizes them in the form of gangsters and strike-breakers.

8. A "fink" is a scab, a boss toady, a company man. The only kind of reasoning a fink can understand is the kind that gives him an enforced vacation for a while. The term originated among marine workers.

9. Shortly before Lenin's death, Krupskaya read him Jack London's short story, "The Love of Life." Lenin was very enthusiastic about it and asked her to read more of London. Unfortunately, the other stories in the book were "hot boilers" which London had pounded out in order to make money. Lenin could not understand how the same man could have written both. He asked Krupskaya to turn back and read "The Love of Life" again. This was the last thing he ever read.

10. The Manifesto was written in January, 1848.

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.,
37 Grove Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

[] I want more information about the Party.
[] I want to join the Party.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....

Workers Christmas Affair

DANCING
ENTERTAINMENT
REFRESHMENTS

\$25 clothing to be raffled. Margaret Wilson will speak on "Christmas Presents for the Worker." Auspices: Downtown Section, Communist Party, **EQUALITY HALL**, 141 Albion St., **SUNDAY, DEC. 23, at 8 P. M.** Admission 15c; Unemployed 5c.

Workers! Get Subscriptions to the Western Worker from your friend and fellow-workers! One year \$2.00; 6 months \$1.00; and 3 months 60c.

WINTER GIFTS at TORGSIN in U.S.S.R. (RUSSIA)

A Torgsin Order will enable your relatives in the U.S.S.R. to buy heavy clothing, shoes, underwear, foodstuffs and countless other domestic or imported articles. These gifts will be doubly valued with the oncoming of the long Russian winter.

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FRAME-UP BARED

(Continued from Page 1.)
amination to the fact that he had had a conference with Captain Hynes of the Los Angeles "red squad" here, and said he knew the vigilantes "by person and not by name." District Attorney McAllister declared that one of the prospective women jurors, Mrs. Rose, told him she had been "spoken to" about the case by the girl defendants in the wash room. This had been going on for three weeks, he declared. He admitted Mr. Rose is a good friend of his.

* Shown To Be Lie.

Gallagher demanded to know why, if that was so, he didn't report the "tampering" with the jury to the court before this, as was his sworn duty—thus revealing the whole tale as a lie.

Assistant District Attorney Buchler was then put on the stand. He declared that Mrs. Warnick, mother of one of the defendants, had called at the home of Mrs. Rose and discussed the case with her. He further declared he knew Mrs. Rose "only slightly."

Gallagher at once made a motion that the judge, the district attorney, a stenographer and himself at once leave the court and call on Mrs. Rose at her home to check up on these tales. The court, taken off its guard, granted the motion.

At her home, Mrs. Rose testified under oath that she had never spoken to Mrs. Warnick, nor Mrs. Warnick to her.

* Gifts To Assistant D. A.

Other illuminating statements she made were as follows: While she was in the jury box her husband, who is the owner of a cafe, asked her to find out whether "the boys down at the court house" wanted some more ducks.

She said she phoned Buchler, assistant district attorney, to find out how he liked the ducks, after Buchler had stopped at her home to pick them up. While there, she said, they had some cocktails with this friend who had declared under oath that he knew Mrs. Rose "slightly." Mrs. Rose said she knew Buchler since he was a boy.

Gallagher demanded the continuance of the investigation, to expose how many other people were involved in this tampering with the jury in the frame-up attempt, but Judge Leunon continued it until next Saturday, thus giving McAllister a chance to fix up an alibi with regard to this and the "death threat" to the jurors.

SPLIT IN "EPIC"

(Continued from Page 1.)

* Olson Backs G O P Plan.

Olson has undertaken to introduce a Republican-sponsored rehabilitation act, but Oppenheimer and Sinclair's "production for use" plan for isolating unemployed workers and relieving the wealthy. It will be remembered that Sinclair, himself, early in the campaign called upon Gov. Merriam

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WHERE TO GO...

Organizations! Get big crowds to your affairs. Advertise them here. New rates—7c a line, in advance!

— San Francisco —

BIG I. L. D. DANCE at Corinthian Hall, 245 Valencia St., Saturday, December 22, 8 p.m., for the benefit of political prisoners and their families. "THEY GAVE THEIR FREEDOM; GIVE THEM YOUR SUPPORT!"

CHRISTMAS EVE STEVEDORE BENEFIT PARTY at Franklin Hall, 1859 Fillmore Street, 8 P. M. "Stevedore" stars will present a dramatic scene from the play; hear the Negro chorus in the famous attic scene; big entertainment program; dancing, refreshments. Admission 25 cents.

— Los Angeles —

WANTED! Furnished room in L. A. Write description to A. D. care Bookshop, 224 S. Spring St., L. A.

VETS' PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion gave, the W.E.S.L. can go ahead to win over the veterans of America to its program. Some changes were made in the constitution and program of the organization. L. A. emphasis was placed on the rise of fascism, and the fight against it. Resolutions were passed demanding the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon, Tom Mooney; for the freedom of Hugo Graef and Ernst Thaelman; and for the support of the National Unemployment Congress.

For IIR 7598

Other resolutions passed by the convention were for a uniform pension law, repeal of the Economy Act, immediate cash payment of the Bonus, for the freedom of the class war prisoners in Sacramento and Hillsboro, against war and fascism, and for the passage of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598).

and offered Merriam the plan to be used by the Republican machine in Sacramento, to Sinclair by that act considers the plan common property to be used against the working class by any political clique that sees fit.

Help to FREE the Eighteen Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism Victims!



I. L. D. Winter Aid Dance

Saturday, Dec. 22
8 p.m.
Corinthian Hall
245 Valencia St.
ENTERTAINMENT
GOOD MUSIC
DOOR PRIZES
Adm—25c; Unemployed 5c
Auspices: International Labor Defense, 1005 Market St., San Francisco, Rm. 410.
Telephone UNderhill 3425.
San Francisco

Third - - - Annual

Workers Press Bazaar

FRANKLIN HALL
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DEC. 29th—DANCE
DEC. 30th—INTERNATIONAL DAY
DEC. 31st—NEW YEARS EVE

GRAND COSTUME BALL

Continuous Restaurant Service

Auspices Workers' Press Conference. Proceeds Western Worker, Lucha Obrera, Young Worker Supplement

COLLECT GREETINGS FOR THE SOUVENIR PROGRAM—ARTICLES FOR THE BAZAAR

Build Your Press

Editorial Column

Mr. Hopkins Sheds Some Tears

Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, has broadcast a "stirring plea" for a "sympathetic understanding" of the conditions of the 18,000,000 workers he admits are on relief. In his "plea for compassion", there is the attempt to create the impression that unemployment is an Act of God; something beyond human control, like an earthquake; or of mysterious origin, like sleeping sickness.

"It is not the result of the depression," he says, and after hinting that the problem presents an enigma which the country's best (capitalist) minds are striving with might and main to solve, he gets right down to the real purpose of his "humanitarianism", propaganda to lay the basis for the government's attempt to displace cash relief for the unemployed by forced labor.

Workers herded into these camps will be forced to build railroad crossings, houses in which they could never afford to live themselves, and other such "public works" at a wage far below even the low average paid railroad and construction workers by private industry. That literal starvation pay is proposed is seen by the fact that unemployed workers will be forced to eke out their miserable existence by raising whatever they can on patches of land—with seed and implements loaned by the government, the cost of which the unemployed workers will have to repay.

Behind its mask of "progressive humanitarianism" the Roosevelt administration, in its march toward fascism, is attempting to foist on American unemployed workers the same forced labor camps in which Hitler has herded the German unemployed workers!

"We shall have to do a great deal of thinking from here out," Mr. Hopkins declares. Does he mean thinking about how to achieve some measure of security for the unemployed? Not at all, although this is the impression he evidently desires to create. His statement signifies that the Roosevelt administration has its ear to the ground, listening for rumblings of organization and struggle against forced labor. It means that the capitalist class is not quite certain that it is "safe" to start herding the unemployed into forced labor camps at this time. The way must be carefully paved—first by tears and compassionate "understanding", then by clubs and courts. Messrs. Hopkins and Roosevelt are very ably performing their function of servant of monopoly capitalism.

The time to act against this plot is now—while the capitalist ear is still to the ground. The threat is not against unemployed workers alone. The wages of employed workers would rapidly tend to be cut to the level of the so-called "homesteaders", as now industrialists are driving for the reduction of wages to the SERA level. Hundreds of thousands of workers at present unemployed would be thrown out of work by employers who would be able to get forced labor at much smaller pay.

The fight against forced labor must be launched immediately, by both employed and unemployed, on such a mass scale as will convince the capitalist class that the American working class will not stand for forced labor!

That fight must be centered around the struggle for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598), which provides a real measure of security for both unemployed and employed!

Poison Pen Artists

Isaac Don Levine, the capitalist prostitute penman who sometime ago travelled through the Soviet Union from Siberia to the Black Sea and "never saw a smile", has again dipped his pen in muck—this time for Mr. Hearst.

He has made the discovery that "the ruling powers in the Kremlin are in a state approaching panic". He tells a tale of revolt in the ranks of the youth, especially the students, against the Soviet Government, the expression of which is a series of attempted and successful assassinations of Soviet officials. A tale that would be laughable if it weren't so vicious.

And what is the source of Mr. Levine's information? "News" dispatches from "Znamya Rossii", organ of the "peasant labor party", a counter-revolutionary set working underground in the Soviet Union, hand in hand with saboteurs and assassins sent in from Latvia, Finland, and Poland; "Krestross", the underground "news" agency which furnishes White Guard centers throughout the world with slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union; and the "Socialist Courier", central organ for the expression of official Social-Democratic resentment against the victories of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union. When Mr. Levine wishes to dip his pen in filth he is at no loss where to look for cesspools.

There is a reason behind the widespread attempt to create the impression that the activity of imported white guard terrorists is the expression of dissatisfaction of large numbers of workers. This campaign of lies, the spearhead of which is the slimy Hearst press, comes at a time when the Roosevelt administration is preparing sharper attacks against the working class, and is therefore as a prerequisite taking the first steps in a drive to outlaw the Communist Party.

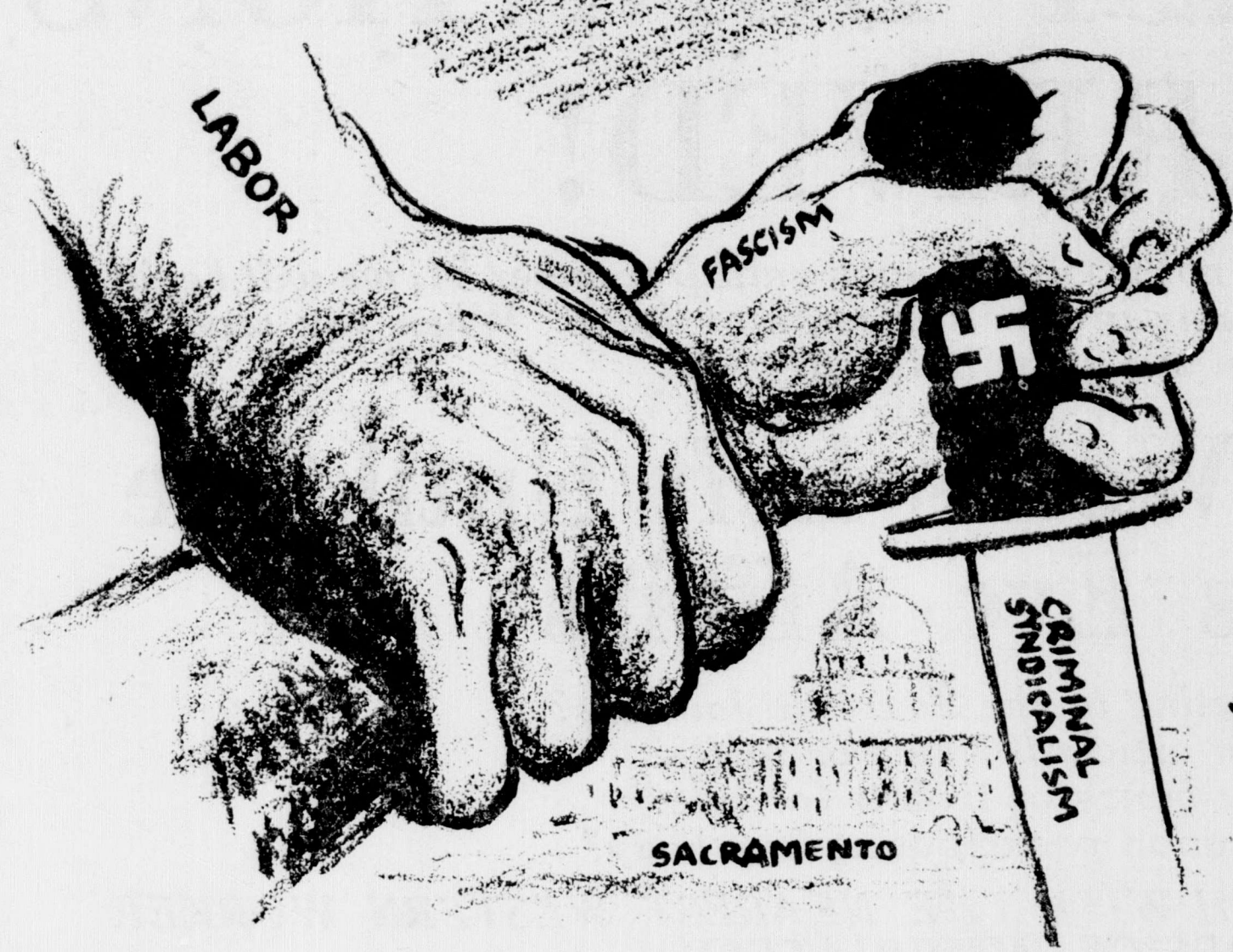
One of the ways of attempting to discredit Communist leadership is to spread slander against the workers' and farmers' government of the Soviet Union.

Masses of American workers in the factories and on relief lines already have learned that Communist leadership means determined struggle for better living conditions, and many more are learning daily.

The foul lies of the capitalist poison-pen artists will be answered once and for all when the American working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party, corrals the Hearsts and Levines and boots them into the rubbish heap of history, along with the miserable system they defend!

Smash the Criminal Syndicalism Frame-ups!

—By Koll



The Baptism Of Mrs. Randles

By EMMETT GAEON

Each Saturday morning Mrs. Randles went to the neighborhood Unemployed Self-help unit to make sandwiches for the men whose turn it was to go to the fields. In the afternoon she assisted in sprucing up the commissary of the weekly affair, which she herself stayed away from. She went instead, to the Rev. Wharton's prayer meeting in the dingy Baptist church on Fir St. Ever since the Rev. Wharton had spoken those tall and noble words at her husband's funeral Mrs. Randles hadn't missed a single Saturday's vesper. And now in a period of lean time she clutched at religion as her last remaining solace.

For a long time now she had been working in the self-help unit two or three days every week and receiving a loaf of stale bread, some dry carrots and bashed in oranges. On rare occasions, bacon rinds and a few quarts of milk which frequently reached the dining table. Thus she contrived to keep herself and three children finely balanced on the ragged edge of starvation with an ever dreaded view over the brink. And there seemed to be no let-up to it.

But hunger has an irrepressible logic of its own.

It wasn't right, she reflected, for poor folk to starve while the grasping money-changers bargained for higher prices or destroyed loads of food whenever this served their greed. Yes, even the Rev. Wharton had said so, only in more prudent and florid words, when he warned all sinners of the inevitable wrath that is to befall the impatient on the final Day of Judgement.

Mrs. Randles, however, could not wait until Judgement Day. She began to complain audibly about the injustice of the waisting struggle to keep body and soul together. Most of the other members of the self-help unit, which was located in a working class district on the south side of the city, felt likewise, but were at a loss what to do. Then Hank Nettleton and young Mitchell Stark proposed to set up a committee of action in order to demand immediate relief from the County Welfare authorities. For some time the workers hesitated, because both Hank Nettleton and Mitchell Stark had long been known as reputed Reds. But when Mrs. Randles volunteered to lead the committee, their hesitation was rapidly dispelled.

Mrs. Randles' first tilt with relief authorities was rewarded with encouraging success. This victory was repeated over and over again until the committee became an established institution. Mrs. Randles was elated. She flung herself into the work with added fervor. The engrossing theme of her life was now the Action Committee. She still went to church regularly but was annoyed when this caused her to miss an important committee meeting. Quite often now she invited young Mitchell, whom she knew to be a Communist organizer, to partake of her modest provender and virtually adopted him into her family.

One Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Randles sitting at the ready table in the commissary was busily recounting the gist of the Rev. Wharton's latest sermon to a group of listeners. Young Mitchell was lounging on a bench near the wall kidding her with sharp comments.

At this point Clint Davis breezed in, excited as if the revolution had come marching down a street. "There's going to be a hot time on Beach Street Saturday night!" he announced and brandishing an eviction notice, passed it around for everyone to look at. "Everybody's got to be there," he said, and dashed out through the neighborhood like a Paul Revere spreading the news.

Saturday night found the workers ready. A meeting of the Action Committee had already decided that they were to replace Clint's furniture back in the house as soon as the sheriff put it out on the street. Mrs. Rand-

les hoped that the whole affair would be over in time to attend the Rev. Wharton's prayer meeting, which she never missed.

Early in the evening, Mrs. Randles, accompanied by her daughter Doris slipped over to the Clint Davis household to see how things were getting along. Both the sheriff and the bailiff were already there, arguing and protesting that much against their own will, they just had to carry out the orders of the owner, the influential Senator Flockweiler, but they really didn't care what people did with the

SHORT STORY CONTEST PRIZES

Here are the prizes to be awarded March 18th, the sixtieth anniversary of the Paris Commune:

- 1st Prize—A complete set of Lenin's Works.
- 2nd Prize—A man woman's wrist watch.
- 3rd Prize—A fountain pen and pencil set.

Judges will be announced soon.

A contest story will be printed in every six-page issue from now until March 18th—if contributors send them in.

Meanwhile, we haven't half the stories we need to make the contest a real success.

ejected furniture after they had done their duty. His work done the sheriff however, posted a flock of harness bulls to guard against any attempt to put Clint's belongings back in the house, which in the approaching gloom appeared like a disemboweled carcass.

Soon after, the Action Committee came marching down the street with Hank Nettleton and Young Mitchell in the lead. From all directions of the city workers streamed toward this spot, some on foot, others in tarnished flivvers or wobbly trucks. Once or twice Mrs. Randles thought of the Rev. Wharton and his prayer meeting she was missing. But here amidst the warm kindred feeling of solidarity the little claspboard church on Fir St. seemed remote and unimportant. To forsake her fellow workers now for a prayer meeting, she felt, would be treason to her own flesh and blood.

A motion made by Frank Nettleton to replace the furniture into the house, swung the eager crowd into bustling action. The harness bulls found it more

Busick "Cries For Strikers" But Won't Fight For Them

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14.—William Busick, organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, member of the Central Labor Council and leading "Socialist," continues his fakery role.

Recently this self-styled "militant Socialist" was seen fraternizing with the cops and reporters during the tear gassing of strikers at Seventh and Broadway.

"Hey, Busick," shouted one worker, "what are you doing for the striking carmen?"

"Don't you see," guffawed Busick, wiping tear gas out of his eyes, "I'm crying for them."

Busick, intent on having his little quip, never spoke truer words. Busick has been "crying" for the workers for years. His is just one continual crying act and it has netted him heavy sugar at the expense of the workers. When one set of workers get tired listening to Busick cry, instead of fight, he corals another group with his mendacious phrasology and loud denunciations of capitalism.

"Why don't you lead the workers," shouted this worker, "instead of fraternizing with the bulls."

discreet to fade away. Men and women stumbled, jostled and smiled heartily in their excitement as they clambered up the front porch with their proud loads. They wore the happy expression of people sharing a great experience. The intense spirit of comradeship evinced by this occasion gave Mrs. Randles a feeling of power religion had never stirred in her.

A buzzing whisper rippled through the crowd and reached the speakers stand. On a make-shift platform stood Young Mitchell winding up the meeting. Mrs. Randles saw a batch of large shiny cars drive up filled with tough looking men. Their small glinting pig eyes scanned the scene curiously. It was the Red Squad; the notorious Los Angeles Red Squad whose methodical brutality was known to workers all over the country. Mrs. Randles edged toward Young Mitchell, who now became the symbol of the new spirit stirring within her.

Almost instantly two bulls appeared in the crowd bellowing: "C'mon, break it up!" and roughly blowing their way toward the speakers stand. While madly hurrying out their shiny Buicks the other bulls let loose a swinging rein of black jacks on the heads, ribs and shins of the assembled workers. It was not the first time these workers had stood up against the Red Squad. Bare-handed they threw their strength against the thugs. Burly Hank Nettleton stooped in the posture of an animal at bay, he rammed out with his powerful arms, piston-like, laying one bull on the pavement. Clint Davis

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Income Taxes Show How Rich Get Richer

By BILL DUNNE

PART TWO

Cotton—Peaceful Product

To supply the needs of the

United States army following the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, and in the period up to the Armistice, there were purchased over 8,000,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth.

This amount of cotton cloth would encircle fifty-five times the size of the sphere we live on.

The detailed allotment of this enormous amount of cotton cloth includes such items as 100,000,000 yards of denim—out of which are made working garments.

It includes also such items as 120,000,000 yards of webbing—used mainly for cartridge belts, gun and ammunition slings, for the covering of various tin and aluminum utensils to prevent their being accidentally dented, for the harness of artillery animals, etc.

Included also in this estimate were 140,000,000 yards of gauze—used for bandages. Another, and possibly the largest item, in the grand total was 300,000,000 yards of cotton duck—used for shirts, pajama and shelter tents, the various camouflage devices, etc.

For the production of the one item of cotton webbing something like 150 plants were mobilized.

Cotton was as necessary to the army as steel. There was no substitute for it. The military forces made enormous demands upon the cotton resources of the country for clothing, for tents, sheeting, bed rolls, kit bags, for coal loading bags, for mail bags, and for almost innumerable other requirements. Cotton was used for the only available and effective canvas covering for hatches on ships, for protecting material during motor transport, for covering unloaded cargo and so forth. It was the most important part of gas masks.

It is impossible even to estimate approximately the amount of cotton fabric that was used in making automobile tires during the World War.

In the actual combat activities of the armies cotton was indispensable as a composition of the fabric for observation balloons and for the cloth for the wings of airplanes.

For the hospital staff, both in the emergency and in the base hospitals, cotton was indispensable. It went into the manufacture of gauze, absorbent and antiseptic dressing, and without it colloidion, one of the most important chemicals, could not be produced.

The Signal Corps—without which modern armies cannot operate successfully—depended upon cotton combined with rubber and petroleum derivatives for the insulation of some 50,000 miles of wire needed to take care of the elementary needs of this decisive wing of the armed forces.

Shrapnel Helmets—the so-called tin hats—were lined with meshed cotton twine. The mechanical theory of this was that the resulting resilience discounted the impact of shrapnel projectiles. This theory never worked out in practice but it enabled textile manufacturers to sell millions of square feet of textile thread, fabric and cord to the American government from which they derived an enormous profit.

* Cotton and Explosives.

But most important of all, from the standpoint of carrying on successful military operations, cotton—although to some extent in the seventeen years that have elapsed since the World War, there have been developed processes of using substitutes such as wood fibre, the pith of corn plants, and so forth—was the main raw material needed for the manufacture of high explosives.

The basic ingredient of smokeless powder—gun cotton—was cotton linters at the time of the World War. Cotton "linters" are the short fibres "that stick so closely to the seeds of the cotton plant that they cannot be removed by the ordinary ginning process. They are of no value to the textile industry, and are used, after being treated with sulphuric and nitric acid, and certain organic solvents, as the chief raw material basis for gun cotton, smokeless powder and other high explosives. To use cotton linters efficiently for this purpose special processes had to be developed during the war period by American chemists and other technicians.

Even in the first period of the war Germany faced a shortage of cotton for the manufacture of high explosives. German chemists were mobilized to find a substitute for cotton as soon as possible. They solved the problem, not however in a very satisfactory way from the standpoint of modern military necessities, by developing a process for using wood fibres as the basis for high explosives instead of cotton and cotton linters.

The German example is cited to show that, from the military standpoint, it is impossible for any country without a natural source of cotton supply, or by storing up a supply of cotton, to wage a successful war in this epoch of highest technical development of modern industry—practically every branch of which has to be utilized in the event of war to supply the needs of the armed forces.

A further example will make this still clearer:

American experts, by developing special chemical and mechanical processes for using the cot-

ton fibres that are of little or no value in the manufacture of fabrics, worked out a system by which the enormous demands of the explosive industry did not interfere with the production of cotton textile materials that were required in huge amounts by the ordnance department. Natural resources, a skilled technical personnel and a deluded and docile working class are the major requirements for imperialist war.

* Wool and War.

The "Wool Administrator" during the World War did a business of \$2,500,000 per day and the total purchases of wool for war purposes amounted to \$300,000,000 in round figures. The war demand used up practically all of the wool and left nothing for civilian requirements. The only country in the world that had a surplus of wool at the time of the Armistice was Australia—which had been prevented from shipping its wool through lack of tonnage and the submarine campaign of the German navy.

Twenty-two million blankets were manufactured for the American army; 100,000,000 yards of melton cloth was manufactured for uniforms and overcoats. In the Chicago district alone practically all shirt factories were engaged in making flannel shirts on government contracts. The extent of these requirements may be gauged somewhat more accurately by the fact that 4,000 inspectors were assigned to garment factories.

(To be continued.)

MUNITIONS, MONOPOLY, IMPERIALISM AND WAR

By BILL DUNNE
PART TWO
Cotton—Peaceful Product

To supply the needs of the United States army following the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, and in the period up to the Armistice, there were purchased over 8,000,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth.

This amount of cotton cloth would encircle fifty-five times the size of the sphere we live on.

The detailed allotment of this enormous amount of cotton cloth includes such items as 100,000,000 yards of denim—out of which are made working garments.

It includes also such items as 120,000,000 yards of webbing—used mainly for cartridge belts, gun and ammunition slings, for the covering of various tin and aluminum utensils to prevent their being accidentally dented, for the harness of artillery animals, etc.

Included also in this estimate were 140,000,000 yards of gauze—used for bandages. Another, and possibly the largest item, in the grand total was 300,000,000 yards of cotton duck—used for shirts, pajama and shelter tents, the various camouflage devices, etc.

For the production of the one item of cotton webbing something like 150 plants were mobilized.

Cotton was as necessary to the army as steel. There was no substitute for it. The military forces made enormous demands upon the cotton resources of the country for clothing, for tents, sheeting, bed rolls, kit bags, for coal loading bags, for mail bags, and for almost innumerable other requirements. Cotton was used for the only available and effective canvas covering for hatches on ships, for protecting material during motor transport, for covering unloaded cargo and so forth. It was the most important part of gas masks.

It is impossible even to estimate approximately the amount of cotton fabric that was used in making automobile tires during the World War.

In the actual combat activities of the armies cotton was indispensable as a composition of the fabric for observation balloons and for the cloth for the wings of airplanes.

For the hospital staff, both in the emergency and in the base hospitals, cotton was indispensable. It went into the manufacture of gauze, absorbent and antiseptic dressing, and without it colloidion, one of the most important chemicals, could not be produced.

The Signal Corps—without which modern armies cannot operate successfully—depended upon cotton combined with rubber and petroleum derivatives for the insulation of some 50,000 miles of wire needed to take care of the elementary needs of this decisive wing of the armed forces.

Shrapnel Helmets—the so-called tin hats—were lined with meshed cotton twine. The mechanical theory of this was that the resulting resilience discounted the impact of shrapnel projectiles. This theory never worked out in practice but it enabled textile manufacturers to sell millions of square feet of textile thread, fabric and cord to the American government from which they derived an enormous profit.

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(To be continued.)

COURT DENIES RE-OPENING OF RICHTER CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The application for a writ to reopen the deportation case of Otto Richter was denied today by Judge St. Sure in the Federal court here today. The basis for the application was that Richter is a political refugee entitled to right of asylum in this country.

Richter, whom the Federal authorities are determined to send back to Hitler Germany, is now again in the hands of the immigration officials. He was originally arrested in the raids during the maritime strike.

Despite the fact that Richter was out on \$1000 bail, Judge St. Sure refused to grant a 10-day stay.

Hearing on deportation proceedings against James Branch are to be heard in Federal court this Friday, Nov. 21. Workers are urged to attend the hearing. As in Richter's case charges against Branch are because of working class activity.

The International Labor Defense is now putting up a fight to guarantee for Richter the right of voluntary departure. He was granted this right once before, but for the last four months has remained to fight for the reopening of the case.

All working class organizations are urged by the I. L. D. to send resolutions to Judge St. Sure and Edward Cahill, in charge of immigration offices, in the Post Office Building, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor in Washington, protesting against the denial of the writ to reopen the case and demanding the right of voluntary departure.

Food Demonstrators Win Appeal Against One-Year Sentences

By a Worker Correspondent

TULARE, Cal., Dec. 18.—Lillie Dunn, Frances Hicks and Chuck Harding, the three Ripley comrades who last year were sentenced to a year in jail for participating in a demonstration before a food depot in Pixley, have been released.

Their case was upheld in the San Bernardino Court of Appeals a few weeks ago. When they went to court to turn themselves in, they were told to go home on their own recognizance.

These three comrades were active among the cotton pickers around Pixley and took the lead in the fighting for relief for the exploited agricultural workers. The same court turned loose the vigilantes who murdered two workers in the cotton strike but then went ahead and gave these three a heavy sentence. The workers were pretty bitter about this around here.

I guess the District Attorney Haight and Judge Lamberson decided they would have to at least appear liberal. But at the same time they will hold this heavy sentence over the heads of the workers so that they will be able to use it again. But the workers will not forget the Pixley murders.

Columbia University Vigilantes Organize

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The disestablishment of all so-called "radical" clubs on the campus is the aim of a new vigilante club organized by reactionary students at Columbia University.

Chartered under the super-patriotic name of the "Old Glory and Drum Corps," the membership of the organization, dedicated to secrecy, also "ask" the dissolution of the present management of The Spectator, liberal student newspaper.

Mass Protest Needed To Save Lives of 43 Bulgarian Soldiers

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—"Save the Bulgarian anti-fascist soldiers from the executioner!"

This was the message sent by George Dimitroff, hero of the Leipzig Reichstag trial, in a cable from Moscow received by Anna Duman, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense here today.

Six Bulgarian soldiers convicted of anti-fascist activities in connection with the August 1st demonstrations against war and fascism, were executed Saturday. The execution was late in November. Forty-three more face the execution.

Action on the broadest scale, a storm of protest over the American continent, was called for by Dimitroff in his cablegram. The cable reads, in part:

"I appeal through International Labor Defense to all anti-fascist organizations and individuals to immediately arouse a storm of protest in the United States and Canada to save all from death, to compel Bulgarian government to release all anti-fascists. Please rally best forces and use most effective protest means."

G. DIMITROFF.

Responding to this appeal, the I. L. D. today called on the American League Against War and Fascism, and all organizations and individuals opposed to fascism, to join in protest actions all over the country, directed to the Bulgarian and Greek governments, and the embassies and consulates of these governments in